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CITY OF ABERDEEN.

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1932.

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PREFACE.

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, there is herewith submitted the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions in the City of Aberdeen for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

The population of Aberdeen for 1932, as estimated by the Registrar-General and including the inmates of Woodend Hospital and Kingseat Mental Hospital, was 170,562, and the statistical rates throughout this Report are based on this figure. The population, as ascertained at the decennial census of 1931, was 167,259, showing an increase of 8,296 as compared with the 1921 census (158,963). Details of the Census Report for 1931 are incorporated in Chapter V. of this Report.

During the year, the general death-rate was 13.4 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 13.9 in 1931, and 12.4 in 1930.

The marriage-rate for 1932 was 8.6, as against 9.0 in the preceding year.

The birth-rate was 18.7 in 1932, which rate is 0.3 less than that of the previous year.

The infantile mortality rate throughout Scotland was 86 per 1,000 births in 1932. Among the principal towns in Scotland, Aberdeen appeared third on the list with an infantile mortality rate of 93. In the previous year, Aberdeen appeared fourth with a mortality rate of 90.

The number of measles cases was above the average, 1,562 cases being brought to the knowledge of the Health Department in 1932, as compared with an annual average of 1,280 during the preceding decennium. The case-mortality in 1932 was under the average, being 1.5, as against 2.9 in the preceding decennium.

A separate Report will be issued dealing with the School Medical Services, inasmuch as the school year ends on 31st July, and is not therefore coincident with the year as dealt with in the general Report.

During 1932, two former Medical Officers of the City passed away - Emeritus Professor Matthew Hay and Dr. J. Parlane Kinloch.

Dr. Matthew Hay acted as Medical Officer of Health for the City of Aberdeen for the long period of 35 years and retired from that post, on account of ill-health, in 1923.

He undertook the task of re-organising the City Hospital. All branches of public health work appealed to him. He established the Schemes for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases, and put on a sound basis the present Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and the Veterinary Scheme. Ever a wise administrator, he held firm and progressive views; he was one of the originators of the new Voluntary Hospital Scheme. His expert evidence given before the National Health Insurance Committee and the Housing Commission for Scotland were considered to be invaluable. He based his arguments for progress on original observation and therein lay his power in the deliberations of the Medical Research Council and the General Medical Council and the happiness of his relations with the Scottish and English Government Departments of Health.

Dr. J. Parlane Kinloch died in January, 1932, at the early age of 46. In 1914, he was appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the City of Aberdeen and Lecturer in Public Health at the University. Nine years later he became Medical Officer of Health for/

for the City of Aberdeen and Head of the Public Health Department of the University. During his tenure of office in Aberdeen, the Health Department made many contributions to public health knowledge and practice and the results of valuable researches conducted by him and his staff into such subjects as the standardisation of ultra-violet ray treatment with therapeutic lamps, diarrhoeal diseases in children, scarlet fever and measles, received wide publicity in the medical press. The Health Department also conducted a comprehensive and systematic investigation into the causes of maternal mortality. On the administrative side, his ability was also outstanding. Prior to the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, he was largely responsible for carrying through the arrangements under which the Council took over the Poor Law Hospital Service, thus anticipating legislation. Under his inspiration, the Health Department of the City made great progress. In November 1928, he was appointed to the post of Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health for Scotland and in his short reign of three years, he influenced the policy of the Department and step by step advanced it towards his conception of positive biological effort for making Scotland a healthier nation.

In the course of his short life, he gained an international reputation, and an irreparable loss has been sustained both by public health in general and by colleagues in the Health Service by the premature removal of his dynamic personality and creative genius.

HARRY J. RAE,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1933.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1932.

CHAPTER I.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

I. Source of Infection in Puerperal Fever.

Dr. J. Smith, City Bacteriologist, has continued his invaluable researches into the source of infection in puerperal fever, and has extended and amplified his previous results. For purposes of discussion, the cases are grouped into those infected with haemolytic streptococci and those infected with B.coli or other organisms.

(a) Cases infected with haemolytic streptococci.

In the first investigation in a group of eighteen cases infected with Str.pyogenes haemolyticus, the source of infection was determined in fifteen, of which thirteen were cases of puerperal fever and two were cases of septic abortion. Of the former, the strains were found to come from an extrinsic source in twelve, and in every case but one that source was the throat or nose of the doctor, student, or nurse in attendance. In only one case could the infection be regarded as autogenous, and this patient was suffering from a streptococcal infection of the hand. In two cases of abortion the source was extrinsic in one and intrinsic in the other, the organism being found in the doctor's throat in one case and in the patient's nose and throat in the other.

In this new series of forty cases investigated, thirty-one were cases of puerperal fever infected with haemolytic streptococci. Of these thirty-one, the source of infection was determined in twenty-six and undetermined in five. In the cases in which an organism serologically identical with the infecting strain was obtained, nineteen were found in the throat or nose of the attendants and seven in the throat or nose of the patient.

All Cases:

Streptococcal Uterine Infections:-		
Total cases studied		49
Cases of puerperal fever	47	
Cases of septic abortion	2	
Extrinsic Sources of Infection:-		
Total number of cases		32
Source in throat or nose of attendant.	31	
Source in septic focus in attendant	1	
Intrinsic Sources of Infection:-		
Total number of cases		9
Source in throat or nose of patient.	8	
Source in septic focus in patient.	1	
Number of cases in which source of infection was not traced		8

Thus/

Thus, in forty-one cases in which a haemolytic streptococcus was isolated from the uterus, thirty-two or 78% of cases were found presumably infected from an extrinsic source and nine or 22% from an intrinsic source.

(b) Infections with B.coli

In the previous investigation, three cases had uterine infections purely with B.coli; two were cases of puerperal fever and one an abortion with B.coli septicaemia. In one case of puerperal fever the same type of organism was found in the urine, and in the other case of puerperal fever and in the case of septic abortion the uterine strain in each was found to be identical with a strain isolated from the faeces.

In the present series, eight cases had uterine infections with B.coli, and three had a septicaemia due to the same organism. Seven were cases of puerperal fever and one was a septic abortion. By cultural tests, carbohydrate and serological reactions, it was possible to show the uterine strains in two cases were identical with the urinary strains from the same patients; in two cases the uterine strains were identical with a particular faecal strain, and in three cases the serological counterparts were found in both urine and faeces. In Case 31, there were two serological types of B.coli isolated from the uterus, but only one of the types was found in the faeces and urine of the patient; while in Case 27, the septic abortion, a strain similar to the uterine one was not found either in the urine or faeces. In Case 24, a blood infection with B.welchii, an organism culturally similar, was isolated from the faeces.

II. (a) Acute Pneumococcal Pharyngitis and (b) Serum Therapy in Haemolytic Streptococcal Diseases.

Dr. R. G. Henderson, Senior Resident Medical Officer at the City Hospital, presented an important Thesis which was divided into two parts and may be summarised thus:-

(a) Acute Pneumococcal Pharyngitis.

This portion of the Thesis embraces a clinical study of ten cases which were admitted to the City Hospital, Aberdeen, between February 1932 and February 1933 suffering from acute pneumococcal affection of the throat with an associated pneumococcal septicaemia.

Evidence is given showing that extended application of more careful bacteriological methods will facilitate the differentiation of a considerable group of severe throat infections caused by the pneumococcus. Bacteriological and clinical data are presented from ten cases suffering from acute pneumococcal pharyngitis. In all the ten cases pneumococci were found by bacteriological examination of throat swabs and in the blood cultures of nine cases.

The local signs of pneumococcal pharyngitis are not distinctive, but the history of onset, the severity of the symptoms and the rapid prostration present a picture which is strikingly suggestive. There was an odourless membranous exudate of the throat, which became black and sloughed. This was associated with severe inflammation, oedema, dysphagia and dyspnoea. The cervical glands were enlarged and very notably tender. There was an associated septicaemia which was undoubtedly secondary to the pharyngitis.

No treatment so far has been of much avail. In one case infected with pneumococcus Type I., recovery followed the administration of Type I. anti-pneumococcal serum. The fact that the condition is extremely fatal cannot be over-emphasised.

The/

The diagnosis can be established finally only on the bacteriological findings.

(b) Serum Therapy in Haemolytic Streptococcal Diseases.

This section consisted of an analytical investigation of the value of haemolytic streptococcal antitoxin in the treatment of scarlet fever, erysipelas and puerperal fever, and the value of different varieties of streptococcal antitoxin in the treatment and prophylaxis of various streptococcal diseases.

Every case of scarlet fever, erysipelas and puerperal fever admitted to the City Hospital, Aberdeen, since the introduction of specific sera in the treatment of the respective diseases was investigated and all cases treated with immune serum were compared with the untreated cases in year groups. In all, a total of 5,188 cases of scarlet fever, 351 cases of erysipelas, and 187 cases of puerperal fever were studied.

(a) Scarlet Fever - The clinical experience and statistical findings place the value of antitoxin in the treatment of this disease at a lower level than is generally accepted. It cannot be shown that treatment by specific antitoxic serum cuts short the course of the disease or lessens the liability to development of complications, and it is impossible to demonstrate at the present time any improvement in the case-mortality on account of the natural mildness of the disease. It is suggested that the value of antitoxin in the treatment of scarlet fever cannot really be determined until it has been tested in a malignant epidemic.

(b) Erysipelas - It cannot be demonstrated that the duration of pyrexia or stay in hospital is shortened by serum administration or that the incidence of relapse is diminished. The experience of the investigator has been that a number of cases of erysipelas appear to respond dramatically to serum therapy, but it is likewise pointed out that in a smaller but none the less impressive percentage of cases there is no response whatever, no matter how much antitoxin is given. The study also shows that erysipelas serum is not specific for the disease, but that equally good results are obtained from the use of scarlet fever antitoxin.

(c) Puerperal Fever - There is no evidence whatever that streptococcal antitoxin is of any value in the treatment of puerperal fever or puerperal septicaemia due to infection with the haemolytic streptococcus.

III. Serum Treatment of Pneumonia at Woodend Hospital.

During 1932, the treatment of acute lobar pneumonia by specific anti-sera has been continued at Woodend Hospital with satisfactory results. Dr. Ewen, Senior Resident Medical Officer at Woodend Hospital, has presented in his Thesis an important contribution to the literature on this subject.

As it is desirable to have cases under treatment as early as possible, general practitioners in the area were asked by circular letter to send to hospital cases in which pneumonia was suspected although definite physical signs were not yet present.

Sputum was taken at the earliest possible moment from cases in which the diagnosis was confirmed and mouse inoculation was carried out for the purpose of discovering the type of the infecting pneumococcus. In 5½ hours, the peritoneal washings from the mouse contained pneumococci in abundance and the type to which they belonged was decided by agglutination tests with sera of known types. Provided suitable sputum was obtained from the patient/

Erratum - Line 8 of Conclusion (3) on page 4 should read as under:-

Type I. cases treated without serum had the following complications:-

patient soon after admission, the first dose of serum was given about six hours later. Where sputum was not obtained, lung puncture and nasopharyngeal swabbing were carried out and culture of the material thus obtained led to a definite diagnosis of the type of pneumococcus present in the case. Only Type I. and Type II. cases were suitable for serum treatment, and these two groups together comprised 55% of the total number of cases admitted.

The results of serum treatment have been very satisfactory and the following conclusions and figures have been reached after a study of the work performed since serum treatment started in January, 1931:-

(1) Serum administration produced in most cases rapid amelioration of the symptoms. In many cases the change observed was dramatic in its suddenness. The temperature fell sometimes rapidly, at other times less quickly but very steadily; but the outstanding feature was the remarkable change in the patient's appearance. The cyanosed, distressed and sleepless patient felt better, looked better and slept well. These patients did not have the prolonged struggle which was the lot of patients who did not receive serum treatment. The death incidence in Type I. cases was lowered from 18.2 per cent. to 6.3 per cent. by the use of serum. The fall in the death incidence in Type II. cases was from 23.5 to 16.7 per cent.

(2) Serum was of great value in the treatment of cases with pneumococcal bacteraemia. Only one death occurred in nine serum-treated cases with positive blood cultures, but there were four deaths in ten such cases treated without serum. The effect of serum in shortening the pyrexial stage of the disease was most marked. Type I. serum-treated cases had a crisis after an average time of 33.8 hours, whereas in cases which did not receive serum, the average duration of pyrexia after admission was 101 hours. In Type II. infections, the average period of time was 36.6 hours in serum-treated cases and 104 hours in cases which were treated without serum.

(3) The incidence of complications was reduced by the administration of serum. Complications were more common in Type I. pneumonia than in Type II. infections. Complications as they occurred in Type I. serum-treated cases are as follows:-

Coronary thrombosis and pericardial effusion	1	case
Otitis media	1	"
Pneumococcal meningitis	1	"

Type II. cases treated with serum had the following complications:-

Empyema	4	cases
Pleuritic Effusion	3	"
Pleurisy (dry)	1	case
Pneumococcal meningitis	1	"
Acute mania	1	"
Recurrence of pneumonia in other lung ...	1	"

(4) Anti-pneumococcal serum has proved its worth in the treatment of acute lobar pneumonia, but if the best results are to be had from this line of treatment, early diagnosis is essential. One point to be remembered is that patients suffering from lobar pneumonia do not tolerate well excessive movement or long ambulance journeys after two or three days' illness.

IV. The Clinical Significance of Streptococcal Antihaemolysin.

Dr. R. D. Stuart, Junior Resident Medical Officer, City Hospital, presented a Thesis on the above subject.

Sera obtained from cases of infection due to the haemolytic streptococcus were examined. In such diseases as scarlet fever, erysipelas/

erysipelas and tonsillitis, the amount of antistreptolysin showed, in general, a marked increase when convalescence was established, but this result was not so constant in cases of puerperal fever. The author's work also showed that infection with any type of haemolytic streptococcus caused the production of an antihaemolysin which was presumably monovalent. The relative increase or otherwise of this antihaemolysin could not, however, be closely correlated with the clinical course of the various streptococcal diseases.

This Thesis was well written, showed a considerable amount of detailed work, and was of a very high standard.

V. (a) The Detection of Tubercle Bacilli by Blood Culture, employing Lowenstein's Medium and Animal Inoculation; and (b) Observations of the Effect of Gastric Secretion on Ingested Glucose Solutions.

The above investigations carried out by Dr. Alfred G. Emslie, Junior Resident Medical Officer at the City Hospital were submitted in a Thesis, of which the following is a synopsis.

In the first investigation (a) 54 blood cultures by Lowenstein's technique and 28 animal inoculation tests were made for tubercle bacilli with the blood of 34 known tuberculous, and 4 non-tuberculous patients, and in 2 cases some result other than a definite negative was found. Two cases produced acid-fast bacilli which failed to infect guinea pigs. As both sub-culture and animal inoculation with scrapings of the cultures showing acid-fast bacilli failed, it was impossible to regard them as tubercle bacilli. The results may be summarised as follows:-

1. That the occurrence of any degree of continuous bacillaemia was not yet a proved fact.
2. That acid-fast bacilli were to be found in the cultures by various methods, the percentage varying with the different investigators. The percentage found by the investigator was 5.3
3. That the exact nature and source of these acid-fast organisms had not yet been determined, but that it was highly probable that they were contaminations from sources such as glassware and tap-water.
4. That Lowenstein's results had not been confirmed by the investigator.

In the second investigation (b), 18 test meals, a wide range of glucose concentrations being used, were made on a series of eight individuals, estimating the free hydrochloric acid, total acidity, total chlorides, pH values, and glucose concentrations, every three minutes up to thirty minutes. It was found that glucose solutions after ingestion could be rapidly reduced in concentration, in the absence of duodenal regurgitation by a process of dilution due to the secretion of fluid by the stomach. This reduction was found to be independent of the secretion of acid and associated with an increase in the gastric chlorides.

CHAPTER II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table I. on page 10, gives the death-rate from each of the principal infectious diseases since the commencement of registration. In Table II. on page 11, the number of cases and deaths from each disease is stated for the successive months of the year. Table III. on page 12, gives the morbidity and mortality from infectious disease distributed according to ages and where treated, and in Table IV. the cases and deaths are supplied for each of the years 1922 to 1932.

DISEASES WITH A SPECIFIC PROPHYLAXIS.

Small-pox.

No cases of small-pox occurred during 1932.

Vaccinia.

Table V. on page 14, shows the percentage of the total surviving children at the end of the calendar year following the year of birth who have remained unvaccinated in each year from 1907 to 1931. In 1931, the proportion of children thus escaping vaccination was 10.3 per cent., as against 9.4 in 1930.

Plague.

No cases occurred during 1932.

Scarlet Fever.

In 1932, 318 cases were notified, as compared with 386 cases in 1931. The case-mortality in 1932 was 0.3 as against 1.6 in 1931. During the 1922-1931 decennium, the average yearly number of cases was 492, and the case-mortality, 1.2.

Diphtheria.

Of this disease, 205 cases were notified in 1932, as compared with 326 cases in 1931. The case-mortality for 1932 was 2.9 per cent., as against 2.1 per cent in 1931. The annual average number of cases during the 1922-1931 decennium was 352, with a case-mortality of 4.1 per cent.

Of contacts bacteriologically examined 0.6 per cent. of the swabbings gave a positive finding. During the 1922-1931 decennium the percentage of positive swabbings averaged also 0.6

SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTS AND ACTIVE IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

The following table relates to the immunisation services provided by the staff of the Health Department for the year 1932:-

/

	City Hospital				Child Welfare Centres.		Out-Patients.	
	Staff		In-Pats.					
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Schick Tests ...	7	18	-	-	12	17	92	8
Dick Tests ...	9	18	98	76	-	-	72	13
Diphtheria Prophylactic Injections	8		-		-		13	
Scarlatina do.	17		8		-		2	
Combined Diphtheria and Scarlatina Prophylactic Inject.	28		-		48		387	

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.

One case of typhoid and 4 of paratyphoid B. fever were reported in 1932. In none of the cases was the source of infection determined. In the preceding decennium, there was an annual average of 12 cases and 1 death.

Venereal Diseases.

A detailed analysis of venereal diseases cases which have come to the knowledge of the Health Department is given in the section of this Report dealing with the Venereal Diseases Services. During the year, there were 165 fresh City cases of syphilis, 396 of gonorrhoea, 13 of soft chancre, and 94 of non-specific venereal infections.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

This disease was responsible for 60 cases during 1932. The average annual number during the preceding ten years was also 60.

DISEASES SPREAD BY DISCHARGES FROM THE MOUTH AND NOSE.

Measles.

The number of cases of measles, reported to the Health Department in 1932 was 1,562, with 24 deaths, giving a case-mortality of 1.5 per cent. Of the 24 deaths, 13 occurred in children under one year, and 10 in the age-period 1-5 years. The average yearly number of cases during the 1922-1931 decennium was 1,280 and the average case-mortality, 2.9.

German Measles.

There were 365 cases of this disease reported, as against an average of 66 for the preceding decennium. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

Of this disease, 752 cases were reported, with 36 deaths, giving a case-mortality of 4.8 per cent. Of the 36 deaths, 22 occurred in children under one year of age, and the remainder in children 1-5 years. The average annual number of cases during the 1922-1931 decennium was 711, with a case-mortality of 4.9

Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia.

There were 607 cases of primary pneumonia notified in 1932, with 87 deaths. During the preceding ten years, the average annual number of cases was 529, and the average annual number of deaths, 128. Of influenzal pneumonia, there were 20 cases, with 8 deaths in 1932, as against an average of 61 cases and 20 deaths in the preceding decennium.

Influenza/

Influenza.

Influenza, as distinct from influenzal pneumonia, is not a compulsorily notifiable disease. Influenza (apart from influenzal pneumonia) was registered as the cause of 9 deaths during 1932, as against 27 in 1931.

Meningococcic Meningitis.

Of this disease, 11 cases were notified, 7 of which occurred in children, of whom 4 were under school age. Four of the cases proved fatal, two of which were adults. There was no discoverable relationship between the cases. During the preceding ten years, the average annual number of cases was 3.6, and the average annual number of deaths, 2.6.

Acute Poliomyelitis. (Infantile Paralysis).

One case of this disease was notified in a child aged 1 year. This child received treatment in the Sick Children's Hospital.

Epidemic Encephalitis.

Two old-standing cases not previously notified were brought to the knowledge of the Health Department. One of the cases was removed for institutional treatment. Two deaths occurred, including one in a case notified seven years previously.

Tuberculosis.

As has been stated in previous Reports many investigations have shown that only about 1 per cent. of cases of pulmonary and generalised tuberculosis in man are due to the bovine type of the bacillus, whereas in some 66 per cent. of tuberculosis of the neck glands, in 50 per cent. of abdominal tuberculosis, in 50 per cent. of tuberculosis of the skin, in 25 per cent. of tuberculosis of the bones and joints, in 20 per cent. of tuberculosis in the meninges, and in 18 per cent. of cases of genito-urinary tuberculosis, the infection is of the bovine type. Applying these proportions to the various forms of tuberculosis notified in Aberdeen, it is found that, of the 227 cases notified in 1932, 195 or 86 per cent. were infections with the human type of tubercle bacilli, and that 32 or 14 per cent. were infections with the bovine type bacilli. Similarly, of 124 deaths in Aberdeen, from all forms of tuberculosis in 1932, it is estimated that 114 or 92 per cent. of these deaths were due to tubercle bacilli of the human type, and that 10 or 8 per cent. were due to bovine type bacilli.

A detailed analysis of the cases and deaths from tuberculosis in Aberdeen is given in the section of this Report relating to the Tuberculosis Services.

Chicken-pox.

This disease, by order of the Department of Health for Scotland, was made compulsorily notifiable until December, 1932. During 1932, 1,340 cases of chicken-pox were notified. There were no deaths.

DISEASES SPREAD BY THE EXCRETA.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.

These diseases have already been referred to under the group of diseases for which there is a specific prevention.

Dysentery.

During 1932, there were 95 cases of dysentery notified, of which 47 were of the Flexner bacillus type, and 48 of the Sonne bacillus type. There were two deaths from Flexner dysentery.

DISEASES SPREAD BY CUTANEOUS INOCULATION.

Erysipelas.

During 1932, there were 94 cases of this disease reported, with 6 deaths. In the 1922-1931 decennium, the average annual number of cases was 115, and the deaths 7.

Scabies.

A record of the number of cases of other inflammatory affections of the skin, including Scabies, receiving treatment at the Skin Department of the City Hospital is given in the section of this Report dealing with Municipal Hospital Services.

DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD-BIRTH.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever.

During 1932, 95 cases of puerperal pyrexia were brought to the notice of the Department. In order to get cases of puerperal fever into hospital as early as possible, a temporary diagnosis of puerperal pyrexia is accepted from the practitioner. Should such a case turn out on investigation to be puerperal fever the diagnosis is changed accordingly.

Of these 95 cases, 24 were finally recorded as puerperal pyrexia, the cause of the rise in temperature being attributed to mastitis, albuminuria, disease of mastoid, pneumonia, etc. One case occurred in the practice of midwives, 2 in Maternity Homes, 11 in the practice of public institutions and 10 in the practice of private practitioners. Of the 24 cases, 15 were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 3 in other public institutions, 2 in Maternity Homes, and 4 in their own homes. There was one death from pneumonia.

Of the 71 cases of puerperal fever, 7 occurred in the practice of midwives with one death, 26 in the practice of private practitioners with 6 deaths, 30 in the practice of public institutions with 5 deaths and 6 in Maternity Homes with 2 deaths, while in 2 cases the confinements were unattended by any trained person. In one of the cases occurring in the practice of a public institution, septicaemia was present after delivery. All the cases were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Additional information regarding puerperal pyrexia is given in the section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During 1932, there were 60 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, which is equivalent to 19 cases per 1,000 registered births. Additional information regarding this disease is given in the section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

INSECT AND VERMIN-BORNE DISEASES.

Typhus Fever, Trench Fever, Infective Jaundice.

No cases occurred during 1932.

Malaria.

Three cases were notified, in all cases the infection was contracted abroad. There were no deaths.

TABLE I. - ABERDEEN - DEATHS AT ALL AGES FROM SELECTED CAUSES

(per 100,000 of population) - Years 1856-1932. +

Year.	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Measles	Whooping Cough	Influenza	Typhus Fever	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Tuberc. Dis.		Dis. of Digest. Sys. (incl. Diarrhoea)	Cancer and other Malignant Diseases	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Dis. of the Circl. System *excluding Cerebral Embolism & Thrombosis
									Respiratory	Other Tuberculosis					
1932	0	1	4	14	21	10	0	0	46	26	77	160	62	88	267
1931	0	4	4	5	14	18	0	1	69	21	57	151	83	116	280
1930	1	1	7	14	9	6	0	0	51	20	76	144	47	94	256
1929	0	1	12	0	8	42	0	0	55	26	75	162	75	142	279
1928	0	3	9	30	22	12	0	1	68	34	77	149	57	89	242
1927	0	2	9	1	9	25	0	0	64	33	71	140	71	98	220
Average 1927-1931	0.2	2	8	10	12	21	0	0.4	61	27	71	149	67	108	255
1926	0	4	12	12	9	21	0	0	72	38	90	128	54	77	202
1925	0	9	13	17	32	11	0	0	94	26	81	144	57	73	187
1924	0	2	7	34	44	33	0	1	88	43	61	142	82	87	209
1923	0	2	5	25	3	7	0	2	79	42	85	131	67	75	194
1922	0	6	9	88	63	64	0	0	89	26	78	153	99	129	191
Average 1922-1926	0	5	9	35	30	27	0	1	84	35	79	140	72	88	197
" 1921-1925	0	5	11	33	29	27	0	1	88	31	80	140	80	92	195
" 1916-1920	0	6	16	22	23	73	0	3	106	43	87	121	99	122	178
" 1911-1915	0.2	38	42	56	32	16	0	4	111	49	124	116	101	128	184
" 1906-1910	0	6	15	26	42	20	0	2	116	61	115	103	105	116	180
" 1901-1905	0.1	8	9	41	47	20	3	4	138	69	162	87	145	125	179
" 1896 900	0	23	18	35	53	29	0.2	9	167	70	210	87	172	109	167
" 1891-1895	0.4	21	22	63	52	56	1	10	181	72	190	81	210	100	156
" 1886-1890	1	14	10	80	66	9	1	15	184	67	202	68	216	100	175
" 1881-1885	0.2	13	15	36	67	1	6	13	204	74	185	69	251	82	159
" 1876-1880	1	35	30	28	66	2	19	29	223	101	194	61	286	72	146
" 1871-1875	48	68	30	53	68	5	20	35	243	107	214	56	281	60	136
" 1866-1870	4	71	5	50	62	8	62	49	298	130	259	59	238	70	122
" 1861-1865	36	93	49	51	62	12	176		274	128	280	57	220	59	122
" 1856-1860	40	118	54	70	69	12	109		322	179	203	56	182	58	111

+Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.

*From 1911 onwards.

TABLE II. - PROGRESS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

Disease.			1932.												Whole Year.
			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
A. Compulsorily Notifiable.															
Smallpox		Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[§]Chickenpox		Cases	265	323	303	155	53	41	18	19	5	51	49	48	1340
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever		Cases	38	28	21	25	22	23	17	20	29	39	30	26	318
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria		Cases	27	43	27	20	12	12	9	3	11	8	23	10	205
		Deaths	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
Typhus Fever		Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enterica Infections.		Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	5
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery		Cases	3	3	10	2	6	3	7	7	15	11	16	12	95
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis.		Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..		Cases	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	11
		Deaths	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Epidemic Encephalitis		Cases	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Deaths	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Acute Pneumonia.	Primary	Cases	57	83	87	40	48	40	29	25	16	27	45	110	607
		Deaths	9	10	11	6	6	7	3	6	3	2	5	19	87
	Influenzal	Cases	...	4	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	20
		Deaths	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
Tubercle.	Respiratory	Cases	12	13	12	12	14	15	9	8	13	10	7	15	140
		Deaths	9	6	9	9	8	11	4	7	4	6	3	3	79
	Other	Cases	7	14	9	9	8	13	8	4	2	4	4	5	87
		Deaths	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	3	2	5	1	3	45
Erysipelas		Cases	5	12	17	8	7	6	2	7	6	9	4	11	94
		Deaths	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Puerperal Fever ...		Cases	9	6	12	4	4	10	1	3	4	3	7	8	71
		Deaths	3	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	14
[*]Puerperal Pyrexia .		Cases	2	2	3	1	1	4	1	4	3	...	1	2	24
Ophthal.Neonatorum		Cases	2	8	4	3	5	5	5	6	2	5	8	7	60
Malaria		Cases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Jaundice .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Not Compulsorily Notifiable.															
[*]Measles		Cases	18	69	82	139	332	470	128	41	67	25	110	81	1562
		Deaths	1	...	1	3	5	8	2	3	...	...	...	1	24
German Measles ...		Cases	25	28	98	92	85	29	2	1	...	...	4	1	365
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[‡]Whooping Cough ..		Cases	130	125	112	173	85	43	5	26	12	...	24	17	752
		Deaths	3	7	4	7	6	5	2	...	1	...	...	1	36
Total ...		Cases	602	763	804	686	694	718	244	177	187	192	334	361	5762
		Deaths	33	29	38	32	32	41	16	21	12	16	12	32	314
Influenza, excluding Influenzal Pneumonia		Deaths	1	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9

[§] Compulsorily notifiable from 25th March, 1927.

[*] Compulsorily notifiable from 1st October, 1929.

[‡] Compulsorily notifiable from 1881 to 1903; now reported mainly by School Attendance Officers.

TABLE III. - MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1932.

Diseases		No. of Cases and Deaths at various Age-Periods.								Cases removed for instit. treatment.			Cases not removed to Hosp.
		At all Ages.	Years							Municipal Hosps.		Other Insts.	
			Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	City Hosp.	Woodend Hosp.		
A. Compulsorily Notifiable.													
Smallpox	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	Cases	1340	59	356	907	3	5	-	-	3	-	5	1332
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	Cases	318	1	105	166	34	12	...	...	295	1	1	21
	Deaths	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria ...	Cases	205	17	67	83	29	8	1	...	202	...	...	3
	Deaths	6	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Enterica Infections	Cases	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	Cases	95	5	41	33	4	6	6	...	43	...	3	49
	Deaths	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	Cases	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Cases	11	1	3	3	3	1	...	...	9	...	2	...
	Deaths	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Epidemic Encaphalitis	Cases	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Deaths	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1
Acute Pneumonia -													
(a) Primary ...	Cases	607	142	182	103	49	58	40	33	218	98	49	242
	Deaths	87	31	12	2	4	10	12	16	17	13	12	45
(b) Influenzal ...	Cases	20	3	1	1	...	5	9	1	...	...	5	15
	Deaths	8	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	3	5
Tuberculosis Diseases -													
(a) Respiratory .	Cases	140	...	3	6	42	57	28	4	26	70	13	31
	Deaths	79	...	1	1	13	41	20	3	15	14	10	40
(b) Other	Cases	87	6	23	25	21	8	2	2	13	27	19	28
	Deaths	45	5	19	6	7	4	2	2	9	4	21	11
Erysipelas	Cases	94	3	3	5	9	27	35	12	32	...	3	59
	Deaths	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever ..	Cases	71	...	...	...	22	49	...	...	71	...	...	...
	Deaths	14	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	14	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases	24	...	...	...	7	17	...	...	15	1	4	4
Ophthal. Neonatorum	Cases	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	50
Malaria	Cases	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3.
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Not Compulsorily Notifiable.													
Measles	Cases	1562	72	501	962	23	4	...	...	109	...	1	1452
	Deaths	24	13	10	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	14
German Measles ...	Cases	365	7	44	312	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	362
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	Cases	752	82	277	393	...	...	...	...	44	...	1	707
	Deaths	36	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	21
Total	Cases	5762	458	1607	3003	262	258	122	52	1096	199	108	4359
	Deaths	314	74	63	12	27	69	44	25	95	32	49	138

TABLE IV. - MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1922 to 1932.

Disease.			1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	Annual Average 1922-1931.
A. Compulsorily Notifiable														
Smallpox ...		Cases	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1.4
		Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Chickenpox ...		Cases	1340	718	866	466	397	336	265	266	318	255	46	393.3
		Deaths	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.2
Scarlet Fever ..		Cases	318	386	344	424	728	702	843	712	197	271	310	491.7
		Deaths	1	6	2	2	5	3	8	15	3	4	9	5.7
Diphtheria ...		Cases	205	326	505	410	458	303	323	432	286	189	292	352.4
		Deaths	6	7	12	20	15	15	20	22	11	8	14	14.4
Typhus Fever ..		Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
		Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Enterica Infections		Cases	5	3	8	7	16	7	3	40	9	21	8	12.2
		Deaths	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0.6
Dysentery ...		Cases	95	94	91	66	97	48	44	15	2	0	6	46.3
		Deaths	2	2	3	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	1.5
Acute Poliomyelitis		Cases	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	6	0	9	3.4
		Deaths	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		Cases	11	8	2	4	4	2	3	1	4	5	3	3.6
		Deaths	4	5	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	2	2.6
Epidemic Encephalitis. ...		Cases	2	0	1	3	4	1	0	9	7	0	0	2.5
		Deaths	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0.5
Acute Pneumonia.	Primary	Cases	607	706	655	869	485	579	377	497	383	335	404	529.0
		Deaths	87	150	100	184	112	124	97	102	121	107	179	127.6
	Influenzal.	Cases	20	18	12	74	34	136	57	39	77	17	141	60.5
		Deaths	8	9	2	35	11	21	13	6	29	6	64	19.6
Tubercle	Respiratory.	Cases	140	146	128	126	150	184	219	227	285	264	353	208.2
		Deaths	79	116	85	91	113	105	119	154	143	128	143	119.7
	Other	Cases	87	94	71	82	129	135	137	144	134	134	105	116.5
		Deaths	45	36	34	43	55	55	63	43	70	68	41	50.8
Erysipelas ...		Cases	94	107	144	132	119	95	120	124	92	110	110	115.3
		Deaths	6	8	11	10	6	2	5	9	4	4	11	7.0
Puerperal Fever .		Cases	71	74	72	49	48	38	36	18	15	15	16	38.1
		Deaths	14	6	5	7	10	9	8	10	8	8	13	8.4
Puerperal Pyrexia		Cases	24	18	20	21	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthal. Neonatorum		Cases	60	69	67	70	51	54	48	59	69	63	47	59.7
Malaria ...		Cases	3	6	5	4	7	4	6	4	3	3	5	4.7
		Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.1
Infective Jaundice		...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
Plague ...		...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
B. Not Compulsorily Notifiable.														
Measles ...		Cases	1562	203	2461	48	1812	199	991	1322	1488	594	3684	1280.2
		Deaths	24	9	23	0	50	1	20	27	56	41	142	36.9
German Measles.		Cases	365	34	9	15	65	22	25	362	111	2	11	65.6
		Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Whooping Cough .		Cases	752	797	375	428	579	395	362	933	1712	87	1444	711.2
		Deaths	36	24	15	13	37	15	15	53	71	5	101	34.9
Influenza, excluding Influenzal Pneumonia,		Deaths	9	27	8	35	10	21	20	12	25	5	40	20.3

TABLE V.- STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF DECLARATIONS OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION
TO VACCINATION.

Year.	Registered Births.	Deaths before Vaccination.	Survivors.	Con-scientious Objectors.	Percentage.	Year.	Registered Births.	Deaths before Vaccination.	Survivors.	Con-scientious Objectors.	Percentage.	Year.	Registered Births.	Deaths before Vaccination.	Survivors.	Con-scientious Objectors.	Percentage.
1907	4504	470	4034	84	2.1	1916	3627	401	3226	345	10.7	1925	3535	324	3211	262	8.2
1908	4450	511	3939	219	5.6	1917	2966	326	2640	347	13.1	1926	3557	291	3266	262	8.0
1909	4492	526	3966	339	8.5	1918	2817	351	2466	260	10.5	1927	3324	277	3047	243	8.0
1910	4300	448	3852	362	9.4	1919	3481	357	3124	357	11.4	1928	3448	258	3190	299	9.4
1911	4028	478	3550	406	11.4	1920	5010	500	4510	290	6.4	1929	3194	230	2964	269	9.1
1912	4152	511	3641	478	13.1	1921	4326	457	3869	364	9.4	1930	3431	245	3186	301	9.4
1913	3872	467	3405	491	14.4	1922	4038	398	3640	348	9.6	1931	3367	233	3134	323	10.3
1914	4041	481	3560	413	11.6	1923	3847	317	3530	305	8.6						
1915	3837	483	3354	412	12.3	1924	3527	352	3175	246	7.7						

CHAPTER III.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

TOWN PLANNING.

The Aberdeen and District Joint Town Planning Scheme, 1933, promoted by the City of Aberdeen, the County Council of Aberdeen and the County Council of Kincardine, under the Town Planning (Scotland) Act, 1925, became effective as from 17th March, 1933, on which date it received the official sanction of the Department of Health for Scotland.

The formal hearing of objections took place on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of December, 1932, when Mr. G. D. MacNiven of the Department of Health for Scotland conducted a Public Inquiry in Aberdeen, and thereafter reported to the Department. Prior to this hearing, a considerable number of disputed questions were mutually adjusted between the Committee and the respective objectors, while certain other disputed but relatively unimportant parts of the Scheme were dropped, as it was desirable to avoid delay in the passing of the Scheme, seeing that a new Act was to come into force on 1st April, whereby complications might have arisen.

The Scheme now falls to be administered by each of the three responsible Authorities within their respective areas. Provision is made in the Scheme for the appointment of an Advisory Joint Committee for the purpose of facilitating consultation between the three Responsible Authorities in matters relative to developments under the Scheme, and in this way a desirable continuity will be secured.

Now that the Scheme has become a reality, there is every reason to feel gratified that so much has been attained and that so little has had to be sacrificed. While extensive powers have been obtained with regard to amenity and roads, the two features which more directly interest Public Health are zoning and open spaces. In this connection, the provisions of the Scheme afford abundant scope for steady progressive work, and the communities concerned may look forward to the co-ordinated development of their areas step by step as years go on.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Information relating to Housing in the four principal towns of Scotland, as revealed at the 1931 Census, appears in the Statistical Commentary of this Report (p. 55).

A Summary of the present housing position in the City is herewith appended.

1. Number of Houses built by Private Enterprise.

Since 1919, 1155 houses have been built by private enterprise with the aid of subsidies under the Housing Acts.

In 1932, 60 houses were completed without the aid of subsidy, whilst 161 were completed with the aid of subsidy. Thus a total of 221 houses were erected by private enterprise, as compared with 161 in 1931 and 108 in 1930.

This method of helping to meet the housing needs of the City should be warmly encouraged. The number of houses built by private enterprise is gradually increasing, and during the current year it is likely that a further number of 500 such houses will be erected. Their purchase/

purchase by individual householders will render vacant many houses, and thus the number of overcrowded and of sub-let houses will be diminished.

2. Number of Houses erected by the Local Authority.

No new houses, under the Housing Schemes, were completed during the year, but, at 31st December last, there were in course of erection 258 houses at Mansefield Road, Torry.

Including 280 houses erected in connection with the Improvement Scheme, the total number of houses completed in the City since 1919 under the Corporation Housing Schemes was 3010.

The Council, at a meeting held on 17th April, 1933, decided to purchase the area of ground lying on the east side of King Street, between Seaton Place and School Road, and extending to some 27 acres. At a subsequent meeting on 5th June, it was decided that 20 acres of this ground should be acquired from the Common Good for the purpose of erecting 498 dwellings under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and that a first instalment of 258 dwellings should be erected as soon as practicable.

3. Type and Rental of New Houses.

The room capacity of the 3,010 additional houses is as follows:-

154 houses contain 4 rooms.
1,816 " " 3 rooms.
1,040 " " 2 rooms.

The respective rentals of these houses, exclusive of rates, are as follows:- 4 rooms - £32.10/- ; 3 rooms - ranging from £22 to £28, with a cheaper type at £15 and £16; and 2 rooms - mostly £12 to £14 (48 houses at £19 and £20).

4. Sub-let Houses.

A census of sub-let houses was made in 1925, when it was found that 2,232 families were living in sub-let apartments. Few of these families have found accommodation in the new houses, and, from data available to the Public Health Department, the present number of sub-let houses is not under that number.

5. Overcrowded Houses.

During 1932, 272 houses were found, by the Sanitary Staff, to be overcrowded. The total number of overcrowded families, known to the Sanitary Department, is 1,090, the excess above the recognised hygienic standard ranging approximately from one half adult to five adults. Apart from health considerations, the most unsavoury feature in overcrowding is lack of provision for separation of the sexes, and, out of the 1,090 cases mentioned above, the facilities for sex separation was deficient in 522.

6. Insanitary Houses:

In 1932, three dwellings were voluntarily closed by arrangement with the owners on account of their being unfit for human habitation, but it was not found possible to close officially or demolish any other insanitary dwellings.

7. Applicants for new Houses, with Medical Certificates.

Over 1,400 applicants for new houses have presented certificates from their family doctor certifying that, for medical reasons, the provision of other houses was essential. In such cases only the most clamant applications can be dealt with by the Selection Sub-Committee of/

of the Housing Committee.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Factories - Table VI. is submitted giving details of the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. No prosecutions had to be instituted under the Act, but a large number of defects discovered during the routine inspections was remedied.

Workshops - The number of workshops, exclusive of bakehouses, registered at the end of 1932 was 696, as compared with 694 in 1931.

Excellent work continues to be done by the Sanitary Inspector and his staff in the sanitary control of the workshops of the City. Every workshop is inspected at least once a year, and an effort is made to keep it in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act and the Factory and Workshop Acts. Fish-curing and provision-curing works are inspected very frequently, some of them almost daily, the primary object of the visit being the inspection of food. The majority of the defects found during 1932 had reference to lack of cleanliness.

TABLE VI. - ABERDEEN - FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES, 1932.

1. - Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	1,360	275	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,806	278	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	49	36	0
Total	3,215	589	0

2. - Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H. M. Inspecton	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*				
Want of Cleanliness	471	466	0	0
Want of Ventilation	9	8	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors ...	2	2	0	0
Other nuisances	97	90	0	0
Sanitary accommod. Insufficient	3	1	0	0
Sanitary accommod. Unsuitable or defective	9	9	0	0
Sanitary accommod. Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts.				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	0	0	0	0
Other offences ... ... (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Dept. of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	0	0	0	0
Total	591	576	0	0

*Including those specified in Sections, 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory & Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Bakehouses/

Bakehouses - The bakehouses, of which there were 80 in the City in 1932, as compared with 78 in 1931, were, as usual, inspected every quarter or oftener, and were found, on the whole, to be in a satisfactory condition. Certain sanitary defects in connection with bakehouses were remedied at the suggestion of the Health Department.

Home Workers - With regard to home workers, the usual routine inspections were made in connection with the sanitary condition of the premises and the prevention of infectious diseases.

Inspection of Plans - During the year under review, plans of 48 premises, chiefly alterations and additions to existing buildings, were examined and reported on. Certain recommendations in regard to the sanitary requirements of the premises were given effect to prior to the approval of the plans by the Town Council.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Slaughterhouses. - At the end of 1932, although there were 5 licensed slaughterhouses within the City, slaughtering took place in only 4.

Other Offensive Trades. - The offensive trades in Aberdeen, within the meaning of the Public Health Act, are concerned chiefly with tallow-melting or oil extracting from ox bones or fish livers, soap boiling, knackering, hide factoring, and the manufacture of manures and fish meal. At the end of the year, 22 firms were carrying on one or more offensive trade, and the total number of trades so conducted was 36.

New Applications for Establishment of Offensive Trades. - No applications were received in the course of the year.

Number of Inspections made and manner and conduct of business.

Excluding visits to slaughterhouses, the number of visits to premises in which offensive trades are being carried on was 2,329.

On the whole these offensive trades were conducted in a satisfactory manner. Complaints received were immediately investigated by the sanitary staff, and the proprietors were communicated with in those instances in which the sanitary inspector deemed such a procedure necessary.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

Weather and Disease. - In Table VII. is summarised the state of the weather in Aberdeen for each month throughout the year under review.

As regards sunshine, the month which enjoyed the most sunshine was June with 175 hours for the whole month, or six hours a day; while the month with least sunshine was December, with 40 hours for the whole month, or fully one hour a day. As regards the actual percentage of possible sunshine, December was lowest with 19 per cent., as against 17 per cent. in preceding years. The total amount of sunshine for the year under review was below the average for the years 1897-1926.

March was the coldest month, with a temperature of 40.7°F., the warmest month being August, with a temperature of 58.0°F. The difference in temperature between the coldest and warmest months was 17.3°F., which was slightly below the average for the years 1897-1926 (17.4°F.) The mean temperature for the whole year was 47.0°F., the average for preceding years being 46.3°F. The mean daily range of temperature, or the difference between the highest and lowest for the day, averaged 9.7 in 1932.

During 1932, the driest month was February with 0.3 inches of rainfall. October was the wettest, with 6.7 inches of rainfall as against an average of 2.6 for the years 1897-1926. This was the wettest October on record since 1871. The total amount of rainfall during the year is/

TABLE VII. - ABERDEEN - METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR EACH MONTH (From King's College Observatory).

YEAR 1932.																							
MONTH	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (at 32°F.and Sea Level)			TEMPARATURE OF ATMOSPHERE				Mean Daily Temp. of Ground (4 ft. below surface)	Relative Humidity Sat = 100.	RAINFALL		SUNSHINE		WIND. Direction; and Duration in Hours									Velocity
	Absolute Highest	Absolute Lowest	Mean Daily Range	Absolute Highest	Absolute Lowest	Mean Daily Temp.	Mean Daily Range			Duration	Amount	Duration	Percentage of possible sunshine.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm	Average No. miles per day
	Inches	Inches	Inches	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	%	Hrs.	Inches	Hrs.											
January	30.88	28.75	0.32	56.3	27.7	42.3	9.6	43.5	83	73	1.9	72	32	4	3	8	16	271	226	182	33	1	234
February	30.95	30.17	0.14	51.6	27.0	41.4	7.8	42.8	80	40	0.3	59	22	132	22	50	10	34	35	130	283	•	200
March	30.56	28.94	0.20	50.7	30.0	40.7	8.2	42.6	82	171	4.1	72	20	39	19	33	107	138	65	138	205	•	250
April	30.36	28.76	0.32	54.3	29.8	41.6	10.7	43.2	79	152	3.0	147	35	73	53	49	72	55	77	158	183	•	290
May	30.26	29.45	0.15	63.1	33.3	47.7	9.1	45.5	84	127	2.8	135	27	284	84	38	67	66	51	34	118	2	262
June	30.43	29.40	0.12	69.4	40.1	52.6	11.3	49.1	77	27	0.7	175	33	127	74	62	82	117	43	69	146	•	207
July	30.12	29.14	0.14	77.0	46.9	57.9	10.3	53.4	82	109	3.8	125	23	114	44	27	75	196	106	76	98	8	208
August	30.47	29.66	0.16	72.0	40.3	58.0	11.8	55.1	81	42	2.1	141	31	75	48	41	128	135	127	103	87	•	169
September	30.38	29.09	0.28	75.4	36.0	52.3	12.6	54.0	82	104	3.5	137	36	48	29	14	22	124	150	225	107	1	200
October	30.15	28.99	0.32	55.8	32.2	45.2	9.2	50.0	85	200	6.7	81	25	60	55	26	52	73	109	182	185	2	255
November	30.78	28.84	0.25	55.4	30.2	42.1	8.9	46.1	83	69	1.5	56	23	30	3	10	60	102	203	172	137	3	224
December	30.57	28.80	0.29	57.0	33.4	42.3	6.6	43.7	87	76	1.5	40	19	36	5	21	47	182	218	76	148	11	261
Monthly Average	30.49	29.17	0.22	61.5	33.9	47.0	9.7	47.4	82	99	2.7	103	27	85	37	32	62	124	118	129	144	2	230
Total for Year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1190	31.9	1240	...	1022	439	379	738	1493	1410	1545	1730	28	

is slightly above the average for preceding years.

In 1932, the most prevalent winds in Aberdeen were from the north-west, the least prevalent being easterly winds.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following table (Table VIII) measuring in percentages the degree of purity of the water in terms of bacillus coli, provides evidence of the present state of the water as compared with the two previous years.

TABLE VIII. - ABERDEEN - QUALITY OF WATER. - TYPICAL BACILLUS COLI.

Year	Samples from	Absent in 100c.c. %	Present in 100c.c. %	Present in 50 c.c. %	Present in 20 c.c. %	Present in 10 c.c. %	Present in 5 c.c. %	Present in 1c.c.& less %
1932	Cairnton Intake -							
	River Water at Intake	...	...	...	2	4	47	47
	Aberdeen Tap Water	71	13	15	1	...	...	...
1931	River Water at Intake	...	...	...	4	17	51	28
	Aberdeen Tap Water	70	15	11	4	...	...	...
1930	River Water at Intake	...	...	2	2	10	42	44
	Aberdeen Tap Water	75	9	10	6	...	...	...
Aberdeen Tap Water, 1907, (i.e., before the Water was filtered.)		...	...	13	...	29	33	25

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL SERVICES.

(a) Woodend Hospital.

The diseases treated at Woodend Hospital, together with the beds available under each group, are as follows:-

(1) Infectious Diseases -

Tuberculosis	148	
Pneumonia	30	
Rheumatism	6	
		184 beds.

(2) Cases coming within the purview of the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme. ... ... 16 beds.

(3) General Diseases -

Medical	74	
Surgical	50	
		124 beds.
Total		324 beds.

The number of beds allocated as between medical and surgical cases in the above-named category is fluctuating, because, in senile cases, there is interchangeability in medical and surgical beds. The actual number of beds available for acute cases is 50 for surgical and 50 for medical cases.

Table IX. gives the number of admissions and discharges during 1932.

TABLE IX. - ABERDEEN - WOODEND HOSPITAL. Year, 1932.

	In Hospital on December 31, 1931	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in Hospital	In Hospital on December 31, 1932
A. - General Hospital.					
Surgical Cases ...	58	630	538	93	57
Medical Cases ...	77	734	584	140	87
Gynaecological Cases	9	159	156	3	9
Total ...	144	1,523	1,278	236	153
B. - Special Hospital.					
Tuberculosis -					
(a) Respiratory ..	69	152	123	18	80
(b) Other ...	58	122	113	6	61
Rickets & Orthopaedic	10	24	23	1	10
Total ...	137	298	259	25	151
Total A and B ...	281	1,821	1,537	261	304

During/

During 1932, the daily number of patients under treatment in the General Hospital varied from 130 to 181, the average daily number being 155. In the Special Hospital, the daily number of patients varied from 125 to 154, the average daily number being 141. In 1931, the average daily number of patients was 154 in the General Hospital and 137 in the Special Hospital.

In 1932, the total number of Public Assistance cases admitted was 777, with 182 deaths, as compared with 746 admissions and 222 deaths in 1931. With regard to cases from the County of Aberdeen and other Counties, there were in 1932, 78 ordinary admissions with 10 deaths, whereas from the same areas, 146 cases of tuberculosis were admitted, and of these 13 died; the corresponding figures for 1931 were 87 ordinary admissions, with 17 deaths, and 153 cases of tuberculosis, with 14 deaths.

The operations performed during the year numbered 551, of which 509 were performed under general or spinal anaesthesia.

In June, 1929, arrangements were come to with the Directors of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary whereby the surgical waiting list of that institution would be decreased by the admission of surgical cases to Woodend Hospital whenever beds were available in the latter institution. During 1932, under this arrangement, 230 general surgical cases, and 18 tuberculous cases were dealt with. These cases were investigated and treated in Woodend Hospital by the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary who had, in almost all cases, seen them in the first instance at the Out-patient Department of the Infirmary.

X-Ray Department. A total of 1,626 cases attended the x-ray Department, 2,442 plates being taken.

(b) City Hospital.

The total number of beds available in the City Hospital is 285. There is a mobile ward of 60 beds which may be used for diphtheria, scarlet fever, puerperal fever and pyrexia, or tuberculosis.

The admissions to the City Hospital during 1932 are shown in the following table:-

TABLE X. - ABERDEEN CITY HOSPITAL. Year, 1932.

	In Hospital on December 31, 1931	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in Hospital	In Hospital on December 31, 1932.
Small-pox	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	-	3	3	-	-
Scarlet Fever	44	312	327	-	29
Diphtheria	44	205	226	6	17
Enterica Infections ..	-	12	12	-	-
Dysentery	-	44	40	1	3
Epidemic Encephalitis.	-	1	1	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	-	14	9	4	1
Acute Pneumonias ...	14	227	192	20	29
Tuberculosis	52	94	71	27	48
Erysipelas	1	38	29	5	5
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia.	13	131	112	19	13
Measles	-	112	102	10	-
German Measles	1	3	4	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	45	30	16	2
Venereal Diseases ...	4	34	34	-	4
Ailing Infants	20	138	100	36	22
Miscellaneous Cases ..	24	158	156	22	4
Total ...	220	1,571	1,448	166	177

Of the 1,571 admissions, 146 cases were admitted from areas outside the City. There were 166 deaths, of which 16 were among County cases.

The admissions from areas outwith the City, included 45 cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, with 3 deaths; 12 marasmic babies (including 4 suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum) with 3 deaths; 8 cases of pneumonia with 1 death; 9 cases of tuberculosis, with 4 deaths; 16 cases of scarlet fever; 4 cases of diphtheria; 1 case of dysentery; 6 cases of erysipelas; 7 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever; 5 cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, with 1 death; 1 case of epidemic encephalitis; 5 cases of measles; 1 case of whooping-cough with 1 death; and 15 miscellaneous cases, with 3 deaths.

The daily number of patients under treatment varied from 123 to 220, the average daily number being 173.

The operations performed at the City Hospital during the year numbered 457, of which 97 were carried out under general or spinal anaesthesia.

X-Ray Department. A total of 1,052 cases attended the x-ray Department, 1,191 plates being taken.

Cleansing Block and Skin Department. Table XI. shows that during the year the number of verminous persons, whether members of families with children of school age or not, disinfected at the City Hospital Cleansing Department was 101, as compared with an annual average of 221 in the 1927-31 quinquennium. This table also shows that a total of 702 persons was treated for scabies in the skin wards of the Cleansing Department, as compared with an annual average of 237 in the preceding five years.

TABLE XI. - ABERDEEN. - CLEANSING STATION. - 1932.

	Age Groups (Years)				All Ages	Aver.
	0-5	5-15	15-25	25+	1932.	1927-31.
Verminous Persons Cleansed	9	36	20	36	101	221
Scabies Cases Treated.	102	260	123	217	702	237
Totals ...	111	296	143	253	803	458

(c) Kingseat Mental Hospital.

Statistics relating to Kingseat Mental Hospital are dealt with in the section of the Report relating to Mental Health Services.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

Mortality - During 1932, there were 79 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, as against 116 in 1931, and 45 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis, as against 36 in the previous year.

Table XII. as also the accompanying chart, shows the great fall in the Tuberculosis death-rate during the past seventy years.

Notifications. Table XIII. (A) gives the number of tuberculosis cases notified during the year, divided into respiratory and non-respiratory cases, and arranged according to sex and age-period. During 1932, 140 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 87 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified.

As regards the Site of the Disease, in the 87 cases notified as suffering from tuberculosis other than respiratory, 13 were suffering from abdominal tuberculosis, 27 from tuberculous meningitis, 19 from tubercle/

TABLE XII. - ABERDEEN. - MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN YEARS 1856-1932.*
per 100,000 of Population.

Period.	Respiratory Tuberculosis.			Other Tuberculous Diseases.			All Tuberculous Diseases.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1856-60 .	333	312	322	235	135	179	568	447	501
1861-65 .	267	279	274	158	103	128	425	382	402
1866-70 .	295	300	298	170	98	130	465	398	428
1871-75 .	234	250	243	129	89	107	363	339	350
1876-80 .	217	228	223	112	92	101	329	320	324
1881-85 .	189	216	204	90	62	74	279	278	278
1886-90 .	179	188	184	76	60	67	255	248	251
1891-95 .	179	183	181	83	62	72	262	245	253
1896-1900 .	166	168	167	77	64	70	243	232	237
1901-05 .	143	134	138	79	62	69	222	196	207
1906-10 .	119	113	116	74	51	61	193	164	178
1911-15 .	125	99	111	53	47	49	177	146	160
1916-20 .	104	107	106	49	39	43	153	146	149
1921-25 .	99	81	88	37	27	31	136	108	119
1926-30 .	68	57	62	34	27	30	102	84	92
1931 . .	83	57	69	32	13	21	114	70	90
1932 . .	56	37	46	33	22	26	89	59	72

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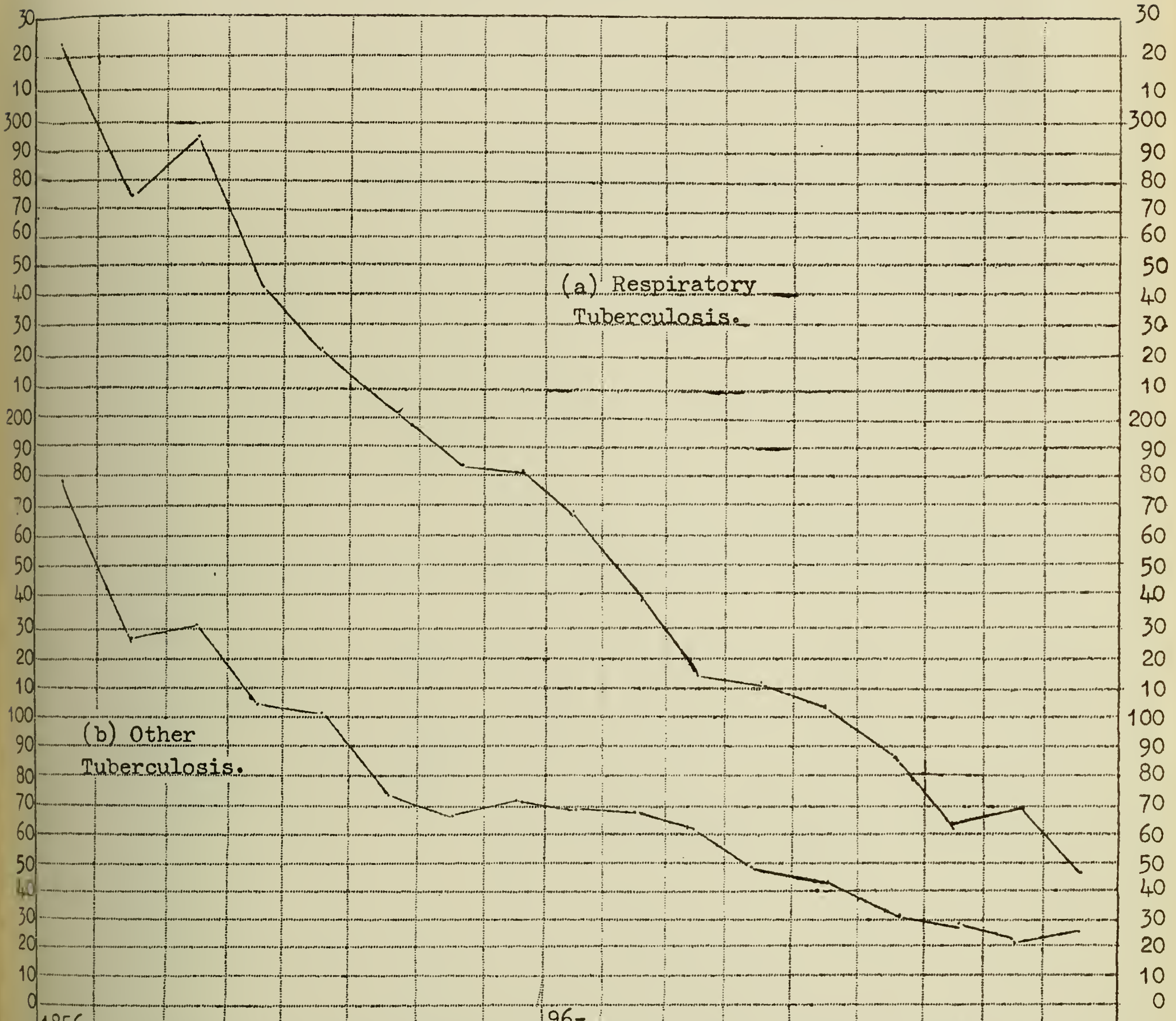
*Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.

ABERDEEN - TUBERCULOSIS, 1856-1932 - QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.

All Ages. Both Sexes.

Deaths per 100,000 of Population.



Yrs.	1856-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-1900	01-05	06-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	1931	1932	Yrs.
(a) Respiratory Tuberculosis.																		
	322	274	298	243	223	204	184	181	167	138	116	111	106	88	62	69	46	
(b) Other Tuberculosis.																		
	179	128	130	107	101	74	67	72	70	69	61	49	43	31	30	21	26	

(Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years).

TABLE XIII. - ABERDEEN - (A). TUBERCULOUS CASES NOTIFIED IN 1932.

		NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.									Number of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed.	
		AGE-GROUPS.										
		Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 upwards	Total	Under 15.	15 and upwards.
Respiratory	Males	1	2	3	23	20	19	21	1	90	4	72
	Females	2	1	-	19	15	3	7	3	50	2	45
Non-Respiratory	Males	18	6	3	3	3	3	1	1	38	12	8
	Females	11	12	4	18	2	-	1	1	49	18	13

(B) NUMBER OF PERSONS BELONGING TO ABERDEEN AT 31st DECEMBER, 1932, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

		Number of Known Cases.								
		Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 upwards	Total
Respiratory.										
A. Sputum not examined	Males	-	-	3	1	2	-	2	-	8
	Females	-	-	4	2	3	2	2	-	13
B. Sputum examined -										
1. Tubercle Bacilli found	Males	1	1	2	20	45	46	49	3	167
	Females	-	-	3	25	32	33	8	1	102
2. Tubercle Bacilli never found.	Males	-	2	2	7	6	6	8	1	32
	Females	-	-	1	4	10	5	11	2	33
Respiratory Total . .		1	3	15	59	98	92	80	7	355
Non-Respiratory.										
1. Abdominal and Thoracic.	Males	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	7
	Females	2	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	14
2. Spine. ...	Males	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	1	9
	Females	-	1	2	2	2	-	2	-	9
3. Bones and Joints (exclusive of spine)	Males	-	4	6	3	1	2	-	-	16
	Females	-	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	11
4. Superficial Glands.	Males	5	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	12
	Females	-	5	4	6	3	2	-	1	21
5. Lupus. ...	Males	-	-	-	4	2	4	1	1	12
	Females	-	1	-	1	4	1	3	3	13
6. Other parts or organs.	Males	1	-	2	-	-	4	5	-	12
	Females	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	4
Non-Respiratory Total		10	23	25	29	19	14	14	6	140
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Total		11	26	40	88	117	106	94	13	495

tubercle of bones and joints (including the spine) 22 from tuberculous glands (mainly cervical), and 6 from generalised and other tuberculosis.

There were 7 deaths of abdominal cases, 25 of meningitis cases, 4 of cases of bones and joints, and 9 of other cases.

As regards the number of cases notified during the year in which diagnosis of tuberculosis was confirmed by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Table XIII. (A) shows that the diagnosis was confirmed in 123 respiratory cases and 51 non-respiratory cases, a total of 174 cases.

Table XIII. (B) shows the number of persons belonging to Aberdeen at 31st December, 1932, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis. The numbers are - 355 respiratory cases and 140 non-respiratory cases, a total of 495 persons.

Table XIII. (C) gives particulars of those who died during 1932, detailing the period that elapsed between notification and death and between discharge from an institution and death.

(C) RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN ABERDEEN DURING THE YEAR, WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis ...	44	35	25	20
Of whom -				
Not notified or notified only at or after death ...	7	7	17	7
Notified less than 1 month before death	5	2	5	9
" from 1 to 3 months " "	3	3	1	-
" " 3 to 6 " " "	3	1	-	1
" " 6 to 12 " " "	3	4	-	-
" " 1 to 2 years " "	9	6	-	-
" over 2 years " "	14	12	2	3
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution ...	-	1	-	-
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution. ...	11	9	1	1

Corrected for transferred deaths.

(D)/

(D) NUMBER OF CASES WHICH RECEIVED TREATMENT UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932

		Number of Patients.					
		In Institutions on Jany. 1.	Admitted during the Year	Discharged during the Year.	*Died in the Institutions		In Institutions on Decr. 31.
Respiratory.		1	2	3	4	5	6
* Adults	Males	95	75	65	18	5	82
	Females	88	84	51	13	5	103
Children	Males	16	5	4	1	-	16
	Females	26	4	1	-	1	28
Non-Respiratory.							
* Adults	Males	14	13	7	2	1	17
	Females	17	14	13	2	2	14
Children	Males	7	32	19	-	12	8
	Females	4	36	28	-	7	5
Total ...		267	263	188	36	33	273

* In column 4 are those who were in final residence 28 days or over. In column 5 are those who were in final residence under 28 days.

* All patients of 15 years and upwards are classed as adults.

Institutional Treatment - Table XIII. (D) gives the number of notified and un-notified cases which received treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in sanatoria or other institutions during 1932. Of the 263 cases admitted, 168 were cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 65 were cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis. The number of notified cases admitted to each institution is as undernoted.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED AND RECEIVING INDOOR INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

	1932.		
	Resp. Tuberc.	Other Tuberc.	Total
City Hospital - Wards and Shelters ...	26	13	39
Woodend Hospital - Wards and Shelters .	70	27	97
Royal Infirmary	-	4	4
Royal Mental Hospital	-	-	-
Kingseat Mental Hospital	6	-	6
Royal Hospital for Sick Children ...	1	14	15
Linn Moor Home (for children) ...	-	12	12
Nursing Home (Aberdeen)	4	1	5
Total Admissions ...	107	71	178
Deduct cases treated in two institutions.	12	3	15
	95	68	163

As to outdoor institutional treatment, 428 cases, all of which were of respiratory tuberculosis except 132, received treatment at the Tuberculosis Institute at the City Hospital. The total number of attendances during the year was 5,466.

Insured Persons (National Health Insurance Act). Of the 140 cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified, 86 were insured persons, 68 being male and 18 being female. The notified cases of other forms of tuberculosis/

tuberculosis included 13 insured persons, 2 of whom were males and 11 females.

As stated in previous Reports, the Town Council have now assumed full financial responsibility for the treatment of insured tuberculous patients. During the year, the number of prescriptions passed for payment amounted to 1,384.

Food Supply. During 1932, food, chiefly milk, was supplied to an average daily total of 14 patients receiving dispensary or domiciliary treatment.

Supervision of Cases. The Tuberculosis Medical Officer had the assistance of three Tuberculosis Health Visitors or Nurses in the visitation and supervision of tuberculous cases throughout the year. The number of visits made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors during the year under review was 7,735.

Size of House and Density of Occupancy. Table XIV. gives the number of cases occurring in houses of different sizes, along with the average number of inmates. In the case of respiratory tuberculosis, the average number of inmates, including the patient varied from 3.0 in one-roomed houses to 5.8 in four-roomed houses, and 6.0 in houses of 5 rooms and upwards. The average for houses of all sizes taken together was 4.3.

TABLE XIV. - ABERDEEN. - TUBERCULOSIS - SIZE OF HOUSE IN RELATION TO NOTIFIED CASES AND REGISTERED DEATHS DURING 1932.

		1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms & up	Institutional or not stated.	Totals for 1932.	Corresponding Totals for	
									1931	1930
Respiratory Tuberculosis (Cases)	Male	10	24	25	9	11	11	90	80	62
	Female	5	14	13	4	5	9	50	66	66
Both Sexes.	Cases	15	38	38	13	16	20	140	146	123
	Deaths	11	21	26	5	4	12	79	116	85
Average number of Inmates, including Patient.		3.0	4.7	7.2	5.8	6.0	...	4.3	4.6	5.1
Other Tuberculosis (Cases)	Male	7	13	11	1	-	6	38	55	37
	Female	7	17	13	4	2	6	49	39	34
Both Sexes	Cases	14	30	24	5	2	12	87	94	71
	Deaths	5	13	15	4	4	4	45	36	34
Average Number of Inmates, including Patient ...		4.0	5.6	6.1	5.6	4.0	...	5.3	4.9	5.6
[x]Houses in City at Census, 1931. Average Number of Inmates.		2.5	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	...	...	4.0	...

[x]Houses of 25 rooms and over are excluded.

In the cases of other forms of tuberculosis, the average ran from 4.0 for one-roomed houses to 5.6 for four roomed houses, and 4.0 for houses of five rooms and upwards. The average for all houses was 5.3

As regards the position of the tuberculous cases in relation to room and bed accommodation at the time of notification, it was found that/

of the 140 cases of respiratory tuberculosis, only 62 or 44 per cent., were occupying a separate bed in a separate room, and 19 or 14 per cent., had a separate bed but not a separate room. About 35 per cent. had neither a separate bed nor a separate room.

Loan of Beds. In order to facilitate the separation of the patient from the other members of the household, 12 beds or cots, with the necessary bedding, were given on loan to needful patients. On the last day of the year there were on loan 35 beds with bedding.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Infantile Mortality. During the year 1932, there were 296 deaths among children under one year of age, as compared with an average of 300 during the 1927-1931 quinquennium. The infant-mortality rate, expressed as deaths per 1,000 births, was 93 during 1932, as against a rate of 90 in the preceding year and an average of 93 in the preceding quinquennium.

The chief causes of mortality among infants in 1932, as appearing in Table XV. were bronchitis and pneumonia, with 71 deaths, as against an average of 74 for the preceding quinquennium; and prematurity with 65 deaths, as against 67.

Among the specific infectious diseases, whooping cough comes first with 22 deaths, as against an average of 11 in the preceding five years; measles comes next with 13 deaths, as against 7. There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis as against 8 in the preceding five years.

In Table XVI. the causes of death are somewhat differently grouped from those in Table XV. and death-rates are substituted for numbers of deaths.

In Table XVI. also, two interesting columns show the number of infants surviving at the end of one year from birth, and the proportion which the survivors bear to the population. This rate, which represents the net gain to the population, after the perils peculiar to the first year of life have been passed, was, in 1932, 17.0 per 1,000 of population, as compared with an average of 18.6 for the ten years 1922-1931. This rate is a more exact indication than the birth-rate of the real internal addition to the population.

Births. The figures of the births registered in Aberdeen during 1932 are analysed in detail in Chapter V. of this Report.

The particulars regarding the live-births and still-births occurring during the year are as follows:-

Attended by	No. of Live Births	No. of Still Births	No. of Still Births per 1,000 Live Births.
Midwives	626	41	65.4
Maternity Hospital -			
(a) In Wards ...	661	63	95.3
(b) At Home ...	246	7	28.4
Medical Practitioners.	1,801	79	43.8
Not attended at birth.	4	-	-
	3,338	190	56.9

The bodies of 34 still-born children or children who had died soon after birth were examined for spirochetes. Two proved to be syphilitic.

Maternity Mortality. During the year under review, there were 25 deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or child-birth, including/

TABLE XV.–CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE – YEAR 1932.

	A G E																	Average for preceding 5 years (1927-1931).	
	First Year											Second to Fifth Years.							
	First Four Weeks				First Three Mos.			The Four Quarters											
	0-1	-2	-3	-4	*0-1	-2	-3	*0-3	-6	-9	-12	Total	-2	-3	-4	-5	Total	0-1	1-5
Chicken-pox																		-	0.2
Measles						1		1		2	10	13	7	2		1	10	7	9
Scarlet Fever																1	1	0.4	2
Whooping Cough					1	1	2	4	3	8	7	22	10	2		2	14	11	9
Diphtheria					1			1				1		1	1	2	4	1	6
Erysipelas			1		1			1				1						1	0.2
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis																2	2	2	1
Tuberculosis of (a) Brain									1		2	3	6	5	3		14	5	9
(b) Abdomen									1		1	2		1			1	1	3
(c) Lungs														1			1	1	2
(d) Other forms													1	2	1		4	1	2
Meningitis						1		1	1	2	1	5	1	1			2	3	1
Hydrocephalus						1		1				1						-	0.2
Convulsions	3	1			4	1	2	7		1	2	10	2				2	13	2
Pneumonia			1		1	2	5	8	15	16	8	47	15	3	2		20	56	30
Bronchitis			4	1	6	4	5	15	6	2	1	24	1				1	18	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1		2		3	5	1	9	7	1	2	19	2				2	18	4
Other Digestive Diseases			2		2	3		5	1			6	1		1		2	5	2
Congenital Malformations	3	1	1	1	6	3	1	10				10						8	0
Congenital Heart			1		1	3		4	1	1	1	7						3	0.2
Prematurity	48	6	5	2	62	1	1	64	1			65						67	0
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	3	2	1	2	8	7	1	16	5		1	22						42	1
Atelectasis	6	1			7			7				7						8	0
Injury at Birth	6		1		7			7				7						7	0
Syphilis									2			2						2	0.2
Burns and Scalds													2			1	3	1	3
Suffocation	3				3			3				3						4	0
Other Accidents	1				1			1				1			4	4	8	1	5
Other Causes	7	1	2		10		2	12	2	3	1	18	4	2	1		7	14	9
All Causes	81	12	21	7	124	33	20	177	46	36	37	296	52	20	13	13	98	300	102
Average for preceding 5 years	80	20	15	10	128	26	25	179	54	36	31	300	56	20	14	12	102		

*This column includes all deaths in preceding columns.

TABLE XVI. - ABERDEEN - INFANT MORTALITY. - Years 1922-1932.

(Corrected for transferred deaths).

Year.	No. of Births.	Births per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	No. of Survivors.	Survivors per 1,000 of Population.	Death-Rates Among Children Under 1 year of Age From Chief Causes per 1,000 Births.										Death-Rates from All Causes, per 1,000 Births, at Ages		
							Prematurity, Congenital Defects, and Dis. of Early Infancy.	Dis. of Digest. System Wasting and Debility Convulsions.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Common Zymotic Diseases				Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Suffocation.	Under 2 Weeks.	Above 2 Weeks and under 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and under 1 Year.
										Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.						
1932	3188	18.7	296	93	2892	17.0	33	18	22	4	7	0.3	0	2	0.6	1	29	41	23
1931	3231	19.2	292	90	2939	17.4	31	17	27	2	5	0	0.6	3	0	0.6	29	41	20
1930	3303	19.7	265	80	3038	18.1	24	18	21	3	3	0.3	0	1	0	2	23	38	19
1929	3112	18.7	297	95	2815	16.9	31	27	24	0	2	1	0	3	0.3	2	31	41	23
1928	3314	19.9	313	94	2999	18.1	27	29	17	6	5	0.3	0	2	0.3	2	30	40	24
1927	3182	19.3	334	105	2848	17.3	38	29	25	0.3	2	0	0	3	2	1	40	45	20
Aver. 1927-1931.	3228	19.4	300	93	2928	17.6	30	24	23	2	3	0.3	0.1	2	0.5	1.5	31	41	21
1926	3406	20.7	328	96	3078	18.7	30	31	17	2	3	1	0	4	1	1	27	44	25
1925	3390	20.8	368	109	3022	18.5	34	37	18	4	6	1	0	3	1	0.3	31	53	25
1924	3437	21.2	421	122	3016	18.6	33	36	22	6	8	1	0	3	2	2	33	57	32
1923	3766	23.3	391	104	3375	20.9	30	42	18	3	1	0	0	3	3	1	33	51	20
1922	3969	24.7	527	133	3442	21.4	31	37	28	10	12	0.3	0	2	4	1	32	63	38
Aver. 1922-1926.	3594	22.1	407	113	3187	19.6	32	37	21	5	6	1	0	3	2	1.1	31	54	28
Aver. 1922-1931	3411	20.8	354	103	3057	18.6	31	30	22	3.6	5	1	0.1	3	1.4	1.3	31	47	25

including all deaths, whatever the precise cause, within four weeks after child-birth (or later if illness originated in the puerperium). Of these 25 deaths, 24 were classified by the Registrar General as due to pregnancy and child-birth.

All these deaths were inquired into by the Health Visitors or information regarding them was obtained from the attending medical practitioners, who co-operate in giving the desired information.

Year	Number of Births (Corrected for Transfers)	Maternal Deaths		Puerperal Sepsis	
		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
1932	3,188	25	7.8	14	4.4
1931	3,231	13	4.0	6	1.9
1930	3,303	20	6.1	4	1.2
1929	3,112	24	7.7	5	1.6
1928	3,314	25	7.5	9	2.7
1927	3,182	21	6.6	8	2.5
Average 1927-31	3,228	21	6.5	6	1.9

It will be seen from the table that during 1932 there were 7.8 maternal deaths per 1,000 births, and of these the deaths from sepsis were 4.4 per 1,000 births. In the quinquennium 1927-31 the average maternal death-rate was 6.5 and the sepsis death-rate 1.9.

There were 2 deaths among the confinements attended by midwives. In 8 cases the patients were attended by general medical practitioners in their own homes and 2 by doctors in maternity homes, and in the remaining 13 by public institutions.

Six of the deaths were associated with pregnancy, 2 occurred during labour, the other 17 being due to or associated with full-time deliveries. One patient died in her own home, the remainder in institutions.

As far as can be ascertained from the records, the confinement which proved fatal was the first in 10 cases.

Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

The report for the year 1932 under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, has already been transmitted to the Central Midwives Board.

The number of Midwives who, during the year, intimated their intention to practise in the district was 14.

Home Visitation.

A record of the number of first visits and re-visits to infants under 1 year of age, to children in the 1-5 year period, and to expectant mothers, is here submitted:-

Infants under One Year.				Children One to Five Years.				Ante-Natal Cases	
First Visits		Re-visits		First Visits		Re-visits		First Visits.	Re-visits.
Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.		
2,937	193	31,383	2,628	995	89	6,161	485	146	123
3,130		34,011		1,084		6,646		269	
37,141				7,730					

Voluntary/

Voluntary Health Visitors' Report.

The Voluntary Health Visitors' report, which is separately submitted, indicates the valuable contribution that is made to the work of Maternity and Child Welfare by the voluntary workers.

Ante-Natal Consultations.

The extent of the ante-natal work undertaken during the year is summarised as follows:-

	Maternity Hospital Ante-Natal Annexe.	City Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic.	Child Welfare Clinics.
Total Number of Attendances	3,404	235 + 141* + 94¥	404
Total First Attendances ..	948	138 + 45* + 30¥	350

*Post-Natal Cases. ¥Not Pregnant.

Post-Natal and other Consultations.

There were 1,353 post-natal consultations during the year, of which 758 were first attendances.

Child Welfare Consultations.

The extent of the work done at the Child Welfare Clinics is summarised as follows:-

(a) Total number of attendances -	(1) Under 1 year of age	4,814
	(2) Over 1 year of age	1,989
(b) Number of first attendances -	(1) Under 1 year of age	2,881
	(2) Over 1 year of age	860

Special Treatment Centres.

(1) Teeth. - The Dental Clinic provided the following services:-

(a) Number of Attendances - (1) Mothers 501 (385 cases)
(2) Children 501 (483 cases)

(b) Classified Summary of Conditions remedied:-

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Anaesthetic (Local)	Fillings	Fillings, Temp.
(1) Mothers	2,791	475	15	3	0
(2) Children	1,716	499	0	0	0

(c) Number of Dentures supplied - Nil.

(d) Net cost of Dentures, less sums recovered - Nil.

(2) Eyes - The Ophthalmic Clinic was utilised to the extent of providing treatment for 16 cases of strabismus.

(3) Ultra-violet Light Clinic. -

Children under 5 years of age treated at the City Hospital -

Number of cases referred by Maternity & Child Welfare Medical Officer	45
Number of cases referred by general practitioners	11
Total	56

In 13 per cent. of the cases, a cure was obtained; in 57 per cent., an/

an improvement; and in 30% no change in condition.

Day Nursery.

The Day Nursery at Charlotte Street undertakes the main work under this heading, and there is, in addition, a play centre at the Castlegate Child Welfare Centre, which is open daily from 2 to 5 p.m. The attendances and charges at the Charlotte Street Day Nursery are as follows:-

(a) Total Number of Attendances - 5,128

Fresh Admissions (1) under one year, 18;
(2) over one year, 33.

Average Daily attendance - 20.

(b) Charges made - 5d per day for one child; 9d per day for two children; 1/- per day for three children.

(c) Receipts for the year - £104.10. 0.

Food and Milk.

During the year, food and milk were supplied to the following extent:-

(a) Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring Food or Milk -

(1)	Mothers ...	109
(2)	Children ...	236

(b) Number of cases under (a) certified as necessitous -

(1)	Mothers ...	109
(2)	Children	236

Ophthalmia neonatorum .

Ophthalmia neonatorum is referred to in the sections of this Report dealing with infectious diseases and venereal diseases. The following additional information is submitted:-

Year	Number of Registered Births	Number of Notified Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Rate per 1,000 Registered Births.
1932	3,311	60	18.1
Average 1927-31	3,353	60	17.9

Confinement Attended By:-	Case Notified By:-			
	Doctor	Midwife	Institution.	Health Visitor.
Doctor:-	16	-	2	8
Midwife:-	1	18	-	4
Mat. Hosp.:-	-	-	2	5
Mat. Dist.:-	-	-	3	1

Number of cases in which infection was gonococcal -- 8

Eleven cases were treated in residential institutions; 29 as out-patients/

patients in other institutions; and 20 cases treated at home.

In 59 cases a complete cure was obtained. In 1 case child died in City Hospital while under treatment.

Maternity Hospitals or Homes.

Maternity Hospital.

1. Pre-natal cases -

(a) Number of cases treated in Wards ...	350
(b) Number of deaths	3

2. Abortions -

Abortions not now admitted.

3 & 4. Number of Confinements -

(a) In Wards - 709
(b) In District - 248

Number of deaths -

(a) In Wards - 8. (b) In District - 0.

		In Wards	In District
5. Number of infants born	(1) Alive	661	246
	(2) Still	63	7
6. Number of deaths of infants within 10 days.		26	6

Woodend (Municipal) Hospital.

1. Pre-natal cases -

Number of cases treated	24

2. Abortions -

Number of cases	3

3. Normal Confinements -

(a) Total No.	(i) with medical attendance	33
	(ii) without medical attendance	0

(b) No. of deaths - 0.

4. Abnormal or complicated confinements -

(a) Total No.	(i) instrumental deliveries	6
	(ii) other deliveries ...	26

(b) No. of deaths - 0.

5. Number of infants born (i) alive - 62; (ii) still 4.

6. Number of deaths of infants within 10 days - 3.

Maternity Homes (Private).

1. Pre-natal cases -

Number of cases treated	3

2. Abortions -

Number of cases - 1.

3. Normal Confinements -

(a) Total No.	(i) with medical attendance	160
	(ii) without medical attendance	3

(b) Number of deaths - 0.

4. Abnormal or complicated confinements -

(a) Total No.	(i) instrumental deliveries	63
	(ii) other deliveries ...	14

(b) Number of deaths - 0.

5. Number of infants born - (i) alive, 226; (ii) still, 16.

6. Number of deaths of infants within 10 days - 6.

Homes/

Homes for Unmarried Mothers before and after Confinement.

Unmarried mothers in their second or subsequent pregnancies are admitted to Loch Street Home. Unmarried mothers with their first pregnancy are admitted to Burnside Home. A total of 2 unmarried mothers was admitted to Loch Street Home and 27 unmarried mothers to Burnside Home.

Hospitals for Sick Children.

The Marasmus Ward at the City Hospital provides 22 cots for infants suffering chiefly from nutritional disorders. In all, a total of 137 infants was admitted to this ward during the year.

A Ward at Woodend Hospital provides 14 cots for infants suffering chiefly from rickets and orthopaedic disabilities. In all a total of 24 cases was admitted during the year.

Convalescent Homes.

Number of cases treated -

	Burnside Home.	Loch Street Home.
Mothers	70	10
Children under 1 year	169	11
Children over 1 year	15	20
	254	41

Average duration of residence -

	Burnside Home.	Loch Street Home.
Mothers	13 days	43 days
Children	62 days	72 days

Home-Helps.

19 Home-Helps were employed in the homes; average period of assistance, 60 days; cost ...	£68.16. 6
8 Home-Helps were employed for washing; average number of washings per patient, 5 cost ...	6. 6. 0
Total cost	£75. 2. 6

Treatment of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

The following Table gives various particulars relating to the number of cases notified:-

	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
(1) Number of Cases notified ...	71	24
(2) Number removed to City Hospital.	71	15
(3) Total number of Deaths ...	14	1
(4) Number of Cases following instrumental delivery ...	14	4
(5) Number of Deaths occurring under heading (4)	6	0

From the information given under headings (1) and (2), it will be seen that, of the 71 cases of Puerperal Fever notified, all were removed to the Puerperal Wards of the City Hospital, and that, of the 24 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified, 15 were admitted to the City Hospital. No deaths from Puerperal Fever (or Pyrexia) occurred at home.

Venereal/

VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

TABLE XVII. - TREATMENT CENTRE AT ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY - CITY CASES.

Total Number of New Cases.

Year	Total	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Soft Ch.		Non-Specific Ven. Infs.		Not V.D.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1932	486	76	35	205	25	8	0	45	21	47	24
1931	469	71	37	221	29	6	0	5	3	57	40
1930	428	54	38	221	19	7	1	6	1	59	22
1929	498	76	48	254	24	6	0	3	0	52	35
1928	483	66	49	221	41	2	0	6	1	65	32
1927	498	73	49	237	36	3	0	1	1	55	43
Average 1927-31. (5 yrs.)	475	68	44	231	30	5	0.2	4	1	58	34

IN-PATIENT CASES.

1932	33	10	7	6	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
1931	42	11	7	10	10	0	0	0	3	1	0
1930	22	3	5	9	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
1929	46	10	6	15	6	1	0	1	4	1	2
1928	46	11	9	8	13	0	0	1	4	0	0
1927	60	11	10	23	11	0	0	1	3	1	0
Average 1927-31 (5 yrs.)	43	9	7	13	9	0.2	0	1	3	1	0.4

ATTENDANCES OF ALL CASES.

1932	26341	4392	3582	13930	3730	55	0	224	209	121	98
1931	23628	3743	3228	13198	2288	47	0	464	412	149	99
1930	27979	3687	3706	16722	2494	8	0	713	490	99	60
1929	27308	4076	3383	14328	4070	7	0	809	512	71	52
1928	25854	3401	3467	12895	4443	6	0	976	560	48	58
1927	26544	3907	3924	13038	3506	14	0	1375	632	81	67
Average 1927-31 (5 yrs.)	26263	3763	3542	14036	3360	16	0	867	521	90	67

LABORATORY/

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

(a) Total Number.

Year	Total	Syphilis.				Gonorrhoea.	
		Wassermann		Spirochete		Gonococcus	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
1932	7134	957	4319	7	40	433	1378
1931	6632	953	3949	13	39	341	1337
1930	7568	1206	4429	13	45	342	1533
1929	7373	1214	4059	21	45	375	1659
1928	7103	1262	3698	21	65	364	1693
1927	7295	1378	3805	15	49	323	1725
Average 1927-31.	7194	1203	3988	17	49	349	1589

(b) Included in the foregoing Table (a) are the following number of specimens sent by private practitioners.

1932	110	6	81	0	0	14	9
1931	167	18	105	0	2	11	31
1930	325	60	170	1	6	27	61
1929	330	50	142	1	1	25	111
1928	357	44	166	2	7	39	99
1927	338	33	167	1	3	34	100
Average 1927-31	303	41	150	1	4	27	80

(c) Included in Table (a) are also the undernoted numbers of bodies of infants, mostly still-born examined for Syphilis.

Year.	Number of Bodies Examined.	Number found to contain the Spirochete of Syphilis.
1932	34	2
1931	23	1
1930	23	0
1929	23	1
1928	25	1
1927	26	1
Average 1927-31 ...	24	1

TABLE XVIII. - TREATMENT CENTRE AT ABERDEEN CITY FEVER HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF CERTAIN CITY CASES.

Total Number of New Cases.

Year	Total	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Soft Ch.		Non-specific Ven. Infs.		Not V.D.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1932	311	29	25	137	29	5	0	19	9	35	23
1931	332	32	22	163	40	4	0	1	3	30	37
1930	343	51	36	150	51	2	0	0	2	25	26
1929	320	46	26	137	60	0	0	3	2	21	25
1928	230	36	32	74	38	6	0	0	0	23	21
1927	166	22	18	65	26	3	0	1	3	8	20
Average 1927-31	278	37	27	118	43	3	0	1	2	21	26

IN-PATIENT CASES.

1932	23	8	5	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1931	29	6	4	10	5	0	0	1	2	0	1
1930	29	7	4	4	10	0	0	0	2	0	2
1929	43	3	10	12	14	0	1	1	2	0	0
1928	21	1	2	10	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
1927	25	6	7	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Average 1927-31	29	5	5	9	7	0	0.2	0.4	1	1	1

ATTENDANCES OF ALL CASES.

1932	16015	2127	1383	8652	2966	25	0	337	344	60	121
1931	14889	1869	1382	8504	2486	51	0	162	277	40	118
1930	17707	1837	1379	9220	4258	12	0	157	248	144	452
1929	13566	1045	951	7255	3443	4	0	273	221	59	315
1928	8406	521	568	4584	2282	12	0	55	131	90	163
1927	6438	371	385	3456	1737	23	0	169	86	15	196
Average 1927-31	12201	1129	933	6604	2841	20	0	163	193	70	249

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

Year	Total	Syphilis				Gonorrhoea	
		Wassermann		Spirochete		Gonococcus	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
1932	5897	568	2562	1	18	419	2329
1931	5062	553	2302	2	19	285	1901
1930	5495	517	1954	1	14	300	2709
1929	4341	445	1565	8	24	313	1986
1928	3166	320	1083	1	9	221	1532
1927	2524	240	790	2	15	181	1296
Average 1927-31	4118	415	1539	3	16	260	1885

VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

Venereal Diseases Statistics.

The statistical data, (Tables XVII., XVIII.) of the incidence and treatment of venereal diseases at the Royal Infirmary and City Hospital are submitted for the year under review.

Attendances for Treatment.

During the year, a total of 797 new City cases attended for treatment at the Treatment Centres which are situated at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and the Aberdeen City Hospital. Of these, 486 attended the Infirmary Centre and 311 attended the City Hospital Centre. The average annual number of new City cases attending in the 1927-1931 quinquennium was 753. The total number of attendances of all City cases at both Centres during the year was 42,356, as compared with an annual average of 38,464 in the preceding quinquennium. With regard to in-patients, in all, 56 City cases were admitted in 1932, 33 being admitted to the Royal Infirmary and 23 to the City Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

A total of 60 cases was reported during 1932. The average annual number during the preceding ten years was 60.

BLIND PERSONS SERVICES.

Consequent upon the operation of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, a Blind Persons Clinic was established in August, 1931. The Clinic is held at weekly intervals. During the year 1932, 151 persons belonging to the City were examined, and 24 re-examined.

During the year, 2 persons applied for and received from the Town Council, assistance towards their maintenance during the period of technical training. At the end of December, 1932, 29 persons in all were receiving such assistance.

The following statistics relative to the year 1932-33 are herewith submitted:-

TABLE XIX. (A) - CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1933: AGES AT TIME OF REGISTRATION AND PROBABLE YEAR OF ONSET OF BLINDNESS.

Probable Year of Onset.	AGE AT REGISTRATION.														
	0-4		5-15		16-39		40-49		50-69		70 +		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Prior to 1921.			1							1	1	1	2	2	4
From 1921 to 1928 inclusive							1		1	3	1	1	3	4	7
1929				1			1	1		3	2		3	5	8
1930									1	1			1	1	2
1931					1					2			1	2	3
1932						1			1	2			1	3	4
1933															

(B). CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1933: CERTIFICATION OF BLINDNESS.

Certified by									
Ophthalmic Surgeon				Local Medical Practitioner.		Dept. of Health for Scotland	Other Evidence	No Evidence	Total
Clinic	Voluntary Agency.	Infirmary	Other	Voluntary Agency.	Other				
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28

(C). NUMBERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS OF ALL BLIND PERSONS ON THE REGISTER.

0-4		5-15		16-39		40-49		50-69		70+		Total		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
-	-	6	3	36	29	23	14	57	69	30	35	152	150	302

(D). CLASSIFICATION OF BLIND SCHOOL CHILDREN (5 to 15 Years Inclusive).

	Normal		Mentally Sub-normal		Physically Defective.		Both Mentally Sub-normal and Physically Defective.		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
At School - Blind Institution	4	3	-	-					4	3	7
Education Authority School ...	1								1		1
Not at School			1						1		1
Total ...	5	3	1						6	3	9
Number in each total who are deaf.											

(E). EMPLOYMENT, ETC., CONDITION OF BLIND PERSONS OF 16 YEARS AND OVER.

EMPLOYED								Unemployed and Untrained but with some capacity.				Unemployable		Total		
In Institutions for the Blind						Outwith Institutions for the Blind		Probably Trainable (under 50 Years of Age)		Untrainable but Employable in occupation of some sort						
Undergoing Industrial Training		Undergoing Secondary or Professional Education		In Workshops												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
12	6	-	1	34	16	14	2	1*	-	1	0	84	122	146	147	293

*Case inquired into.

MENTAL/

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Kingseat Mental Hospital.

Under the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the administration of the Kingseat Mental Hospital was transferred to the Public Health Committee of the Town Council.

On 31st December, 1932, there were on the Register, 355 males and 314 females - a total of 669 Certified Patients, being a decrease of 10 males and 32 females, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year (365 males and 346 females). The number of Voluntary Patients on the Register at the end of 1932 was 26, being 5 less than in the previous year, so that in all the population of the hospital was less by 47 patients.

Table XX. shows the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths of Certified Patients during the year ended 31st December, 1932. In Table XXI. information is given as to the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths of Certified Patients from the date of the opening of the Hospital, 16th May, 1904, until the end of 1932.

Admissions - A total of 83 patients were admitted under certificate - 44 males and 39 females. This number is the lowest since the hospital was opened in 1904. The following Statement shows the type of Mental Disorder in the Admissions of Certified Patients during the year:-

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions. M.	F.	Total
Idiocy or Imbecility -			
(a) With Epilepsy	-	-	-
(b) Without Epilepsy	-	-	-
(c) Moral	-	-	-
Insanity recurring in later life -			
1. Epileptic Insanity	5	-	5
2. General Paralysis	6	1	7
3. Infect. Exhaustion Psychosis -			
(a) Mild	3	4	7
(b) Acute	6	8	14
4. Mania -			
(a) Simple	-	3	3
(b) Acute	2	3	5
(c) Chronic	-	-	-
5. Melancholia -			
(a) Simple	3	2	5
(b) Acute	2	9	11
(c) Chronic	-	-	-
6. Alternating Insanity -			
Paranoia	1	3	4
7. Dementia -			
(a) Praecox	12	2	14
(b) Senile	3	3	6
(c) Organic	-	1	1
(d) Alcoholic	-	-	-
8. Paraphrenia	1	-	1
	44	39	83

Physical ill-health was the exciting cause of the mental ailments in a large number of the admissions. In 10 cases, hereditary predisposition/

TABLE XX. - KINGSEAT MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of Certified Patients during the year ending 31st December, 1932.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Hospital, 31st December, 1931.	365	346	711			
Absent on Probation	...	...	...			
Absent on Pass	...	...	...			
Total on Register				365	346	711
Cases Admitted -						
First admissions	35	35	70			
Not first admissions	9	4	13			
Total cases admitted during the year.				44	39	83
Total cases under care during year				409	385	794
Cases Discharged -						
Recovered	19	20	39			
Relieved	10	8	18			
Not Improved	2	1	3			
Died	23	42	65			
Total Cases discharged and died during the year				54	71	125
Remaining in the Hospital, 31st December, 1932. ...	354	313	667			
Absent on Probation ...	1	0	1			
Absent on Pass	0	1	1			
Total on Register				355	314	669
Average daily number on Register during the year. ...				365	327	692
*Persons under care during year.				...	...	...
Persons admitted				44	39	83
Persons recovered				19	20	39
Transferred to other asylums.				8	2	10
Transferred from other asylums.				3	4	7

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*Persons, i.e., separate persons, in contradistinction to cases, which may include the same individual more than once.

TABLE XXI. - KINGSEAT MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of Certified Patients from the opening of the Hospital, 16th May, 1904, to 31st December, 1932.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during period from 16th May, 1904, to 31st Dec. 1932.	1602	1464	3066			
Re-admissions	253	308	561			
Total Cases admitted.				1855	1772	3627
Discharged Cases -						
Recovered	560	590	1150			
Relieved	218	186	404			
Not Improved	37	26	63			
Died	685	656	1341			
Total cases discharged and died since the opening of the Hospital.				1500	1458	2958
Remaining on 31st December, 1932.				355	314	669
Average number on register during the period				277	266	543
Cases transferred from other asylums.				329	315	644
Cases transferred to other asylums				94	61	155

predisposition to insanity was ascertained; 11 patients had suffered from previous history of mental disorder, from which they had recovered, and in 5 others, the psychosis was associated with congenital mental defect.

Discharges - A total of 60 patients was discharged. Of these, 39 recovered - 19 males and 20 females - giving a recovery-rate calculated on the number of admissions for the year, of 46.9%. Twenty-one patients were discharged unrecovered, 18 of whom were relieved and 3 not improved.

Deaths - A total of 65 Certified Patients died, giving a percentage of 9.3 on the average number resident during the year. This is somewhat higher than the average yearly death-rate, which during the last 28 years, was 8.6. The causes of the 65 deaths were as follows:-

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	26
Pneumonia	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7
General Paralysis of the Insane ...	6
Acute Infection Psychosis ...	2
Pulmonary Embolism	2
Epilepsy	2
Empyema, Acute Encephalitis, Intestinal Obstruction, Carcinoma Recti, Acute Appendicitis, Acute Bacillary Dysentery, Hepatic Cirrhosis, Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver, 1 each ...	8
	65

The cause of death was verified by post mortem examination in 30 cases where consent for same was obtained.

Voluntary Patients - During the year, 9 voluntary patients were admitted; 11 were discharged, of whom 5 recovered. Three voluntary patients died.

Service Patients - The cost of the maintenance and treatment of these patients is met by the Ministry of Pensions. The hospital was visited by Dr. L. Forward, the Medical Inspector of the Ministry on 23rd May, 1932. He reported very favourably on the Institution and on the manner in which these patients were maintained in the Hospital. There were no admissions during 1932. Two were discharged in 1932 and 26 still remain in Hospital.

Towards the end of the year a Dentist was appointed to the Institution.

The usual lectures by the medical staff and demonstrations in practical nursing and ward work by the matrons were given to the nursing staff.

At the Preliminary Examination, 8 candidates passed. Two attendants passed the Final Examination and obtained the Certificate of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

Bacteriological and bio-chemical examinations of material from the Institution were carried out at the City Hospital and X-ray examinations and surgical treatment of several patients and of staff were carried out at Woodend Hospital.

The statutory visits to Kingseat Mental Hospital by H. M. Commissioners of the General Board of Control were made by

Dr./

Dr. Hamilton Marr on 19th and 20th April and by Dr. J. P. Sturrock on 25th and 26th August, 1932. Both of these reports were, in the main, satisfactory.

PORT SANITARY SERVICES.

Trade and Shipping.

The total foreign and coastwise shipping entering the Port during 1932 was 21,946 vessels, of which 1,465 were foreign. The total tonnage of all vessels was 2,353,365, of which 368,413 was foreign.

Medical Inspection of Shipping.

The amount of shipping entering the Port during the year, distinguished as foreign and coastwise, together with the number of ships inspected and the nature of the defects and the number of notices issued in connection therewith, are set forth in the following table:-

		Number of Vessels	Tonnage of Vessels	Number Inspected		Number reported to be Defective	Number of Notices issued.
				By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector		
Foreign -	Steamers	289	276,214	16	229	3	3
	Motor .	51	10,934	-	25	-	-
	Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fishing	1,125	81,265	-	-	-	-
Total Foreign .		1,465	368,413	16	254	3	3
Coastwise -	Steamers	1,902	646,852	-	47	-	-
	Motor .	44	15,322	-	8	-	-
	Sailing	2	248	-	-	-	-
	Fishing	18,533	1,322,530	-	-	-	-
Total Coastwise .		20,481	1,984,952	-	55	-	-
Total Foreign and Coastwise.		21,946	2,353,365	16	309	3	3

It will be seen that of the 21,946 vessels entering the Port, 19,658 were fishing vessels. In general, it may be said that the danger of fishing vessels importing infectious disease is largely confined to vessels from English or German ports introducing small-pox or other infectious diseases from these countries.

Three seamen, 2 suffering from scabies and 1 from tonsillitis, were admitted to hospital for treatment in 1932, and the necessary disinfection was carried out in each case.

Rat Destruction - Precautions against Plague.

Trapping of rats within the area of the Harbour Commissioners is regularly carried out, and these rats are submitted to laboratory examination for plague. In all, 60 rats were thus examined in Aberdeen during 1932, but no laboratory evidence of plague infection in/

in rats was obtained.

The following measure of work on rat destruction carried out by the two whole-time rat-catchers of the Health Department is submitted:-

Number of pieces of poison baid laid	...	124,504
Number of pieces of poison bait eaten	...	34,564
Dry poison bait (mice) laid ...	...	163 pieces.
Dry poison bait (mice) eaten ...	...	13½ "

In addition, liquid poison in the form of red squill was sold by the Health Department to occupiers of business premises and dwelling-houses within the City. The quantity sold amounted to about 30 gallons, sufficient for the making up of 57,300 baits.

No ships arrived in Aberdeen from plague infected ports.

Under the Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations (Scotland), 1929, 145 ships were inspected during the year, and 9 Deratisation Exemption Certificates were issued.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

The activities of the Health Department that are subject for discussion under "Veterinary Services" relate mainly to the control of food supplies.

Milk Control.

Certified Milk.

In 1932, 15 firms of milk retailers had their licences to retail Certified Milk renewed.

Pasteurised Milk.

The Northern Co-operative Society, Limited, are licensed to pasteurise milk in their premises at Berryden Road, and to sell pasteurised milk in 33 branch shops belonging to the society. Seven applications for renewal were also received from other retailers, while six retailers were licensed. The applications were granted for the year.

Dairy Herds.

The number of dairy herds in the City was 8 in 1932, as compared with 10 in the previous year. The average number of cows was 69. Most of the premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition. Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, no cases have been discovered or reported.

Meat Control

Meat Inspection.

There are four private slaughter-houses in operation within the Burgh, and two of these belong to the Flesher Incorporation. As has been pointed out in previous Reports, it is extremely difficult to secure adequate inspection of meat in four widely separated slaughter-houses.

The number and class of animals killed in the slaughter-houses during the year were as follows:-

Cattle					Sheep		Pigs
Oxen	Heifers	Cows	Bulls	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	
29,749	21,301	302	219	21	184,039	5,388	4,448

The following table gives the number of carcases inspected and the weight of meat seized as unfit for human food in these slaughter-houses during the year:-

	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number of carcases inspected	*	219	302	*	21	*	4,448
Number of carcases seized wholly -							
(1) For Tuberculosis .	63	1	40	57	2	0	32
(2) For other diseases .	3	1	21	5	8	65	8
Number of carcases of which portions were seized -							
(1) For Tuberculosis .	185	3	35	301	0	0	115
(2) For other diseases .	36	1	52	22	2	55	44
Total weight of meat seized	100,780 lbs.	2,858 lbs.	45,002 lbs.	88,116 lbs.	932 lbs.	2,910 lbs.	7,387 lbs.

*Accurate figures as to the number of oxen, heifer, and sheep carcases inspected are not available. Every ox, heifer, or sheep carcase showing evidence of disease is, of course, thoroughly examined, and all carcases of bulls, cows, calves, and pigs are inspected.

Particulars are given below regarding the carcases seized wholly for diseases other than tuberculosis:-

Disease	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Nephritis ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Neoplasms ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Septicaemia ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Septic Mammitis .	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Septic Metritis .	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Septic Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Septic Peritonitis	-	-	4	1	-	4	-
Pneumonia ...	-	-	1	1	-	2	1
Dropsy ...	-	-	2	-	-	18	-
Jaundice ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swine Erysipelas .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enteritis ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Decomposition ..	-	-	1	2	2	24	2
Emaciation ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Extensive Bruising	-	-	2	-	-	11	-
Fevered or badly bled	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
Immaturity ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Congested ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Joint-Ill ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pyaemia ...	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Septic Pleurisy .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total ...	3	1	21	5	8	65	8

There are two large wholesale meat marts in Aberdeen to which carcases are consigned from County Districts. As a routine all such carcases are inspected by the Meat Inspector in Aberdeen, and the following table gives the number of carcases and the weight of meat seized as unfit for human food in these marts:-

	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number of carcases seized wholly -							
(1) For tuberculosis .	6	-	9	5	-	-	5
(2) For other diseases .	7	-	10	5	1	88	9
Number of carcases of which portions were seized -							
(1) For tuberculosis .	16	-	6	3	-	-	8
(2) For other diseases .	35	-	11	12	-	32	11
Total weight of meat seized	8,106 lbs.	-	11,603 lbs.	5,102 lbs.	43 lbs.	5,229 lbs.	2,425 lbs.

Every seizure made was by consent of the owner of the unfit food and on no occasion were legal proceedings with regard to unfit food necessary.

Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928.

This Act, as applying to cattle, came into force on 1st January, 1930, and to sheep on 1st October, 1930. In 1932, ten prosecutions, relating mainly to sheep, were instituted, and fines up to £6 were imposed.

During the year, 90 licences were issued for the use of the mechanically operated instrument.

Control of other Foods.

In addition to the control of milk and milk food products, and of meat, the Health Department continues an extensive supervision of other foods. Thus, the Fish Market is visited daily, and the quantity of fish destroyed as unfit for human food in 1932, was 35,540 lbs., as compared with 18,712 lbs. in 1931. The sale of fruit and vegetables, both wholesale and retail, is also under intensive supervision. So also considerable attention continues to be paid to the inspection of tinned foods, and all factories where such articles are prepared are regularly visited. Provision curing yards, wholesale warehouses, and shops are also subjected to routine visitation.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The following statement gives in detail the number and results of examinations for the City of Aberdeen (including City Hospital and Woodend Hospital) during the year 1932.

	Positive	Negative	Total	Grand Total
Diphtheria:				
Throat and nose swabs	541	5,350	5,891	5,891
Tuberculosis:				
Sputum	1,032	2,119	3,151	
Pus	1	43	44	
Faeces	3	18	21	
Urines	1	129	130	
Cerebro-spinal fluids	18	36	54	
Pleural fluids	0	17	17	3,417
	Forward		...	9,308

	Positive	Negative	Total	Grand Total
Brought Forward.				9,308
Typhoid:				
Blood Cultures	6	56	62	
Widals	12	84	96	
Faeces	38	147	185	
Urines	16	123	139	
Duodenal contents	0	23	23	505
Paratyphoid A, B. and C:				
Blood cultures	2	6	8	
Widals	8	277	285	
Faeces	26	69	95	
Urines	2	92	94	
Duodenal contents	0	4	4	486
Bacillary Dysentery:				
Agglutinations	0	2	2	
Faeces	166	889	1,055	1,057
Food Poisoning:				
Blood agglutinations	2	6	8	
Faeces	6	26	32	
Urines	0	6	6	
Food Stuffs	0	6	6	
Vomit	0	3	3	55
Puerperal Fever:				
Blood Cultures	24	132	156	
Pus	117	42	159	315
Undulant Fever:				
Blood cultures	0	2	2	
Agglutinations	10	92	102	
Faeces	0	1	1	
Urine	0	1	1	
Throat swab	0	1	1	107
General:				
Blood counts			439	
Differential cell counts			450	
Blood cultures (various)			252	
Faeces for organisms			25	
Faeces for protozoal examination			30	
Malaria	1	11	12	
Histological specimens			54	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	46	226	272	
Sputum for organisms			266	
Pus for organisms			413	
Throat, nose, and ear swabs for organisms			1,180	
Eye swabs for organisms			363	
Cerebro-spinal fluids (other than tuberculosis)			219	
Urines for bacteriological examination			287	
Urines for general pathological examination			2,881	
Vaccines			130	
Pleural fluids (not T.B.)			66	
Autopsies			23	
Blood grouping			18	
Animal specimens			6	
Miscellaneous			15	7,401
Forward				19,234

	Positive	Negative	Total	Grand Total.
Brought Forward				19,234
Venereal Diseases:				
Wassesmann reactions	568	2,562	3,130	
Kahn tests	566	2,417	2,983	
Gonococcal examinations	422	2,445	2,867	
Spirochaetes	1	18	19	8,999
Biochemical Examinations:				
Blood sugar			183	
Blood urea			144	
Urine sugar			235	
Urine Urea			99	
Gastric contents			6	
Faeces for blood			88	
Faeces for lead			5	
Van den Bergh test			4	
Blood cholesterol			11	
Test meals			243	
Miscellaneous			24	1,042
Chemical Examinations:				
Paint samples			9	
Butter samples			14	
Milk samples			28	
Oil samples			25	
Soap samples			1	
Miscellaneous			4	81
Water, Food, and Drug Samples:				
Bacteriological examination of waters			302	
Bacteriological examination of milks			86	
All samples analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Public Health Regulations			1,247	1,635
Animal Experiments:				
Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposits for T.B.			16	
Guinea pigs inoculated with human material for T.B.			54	
Guinea pigs inoculated with food stuffs for T.B. and Br.abortus			201	
Mice used in typing pneumococci			173	
Guinea pigs inoculated for diphtheria virulence test			3	447
				31,438

In addition to the above examinations for the City of Aberdeen, 7,136 examinations were carried out for the North-Eastern Counties within the Laboratory Services Scheme.

CHAPTER V.

STATISTICAL COMMENTARY.

CENSUS, 1931.

The detailed Report by the Registrar-General of the census of the City was published after the preparation of my Annual Report for 1931. It contains some interesting information that may be referred to here.

Population. Since the previous census in 1921, the population had increased by 8,295 (4,141 males and 4,154 females) or 5.2 per cent., the total population in 1931 being 167,258 as against 158,963 in 1921. In the Census Report it is stated that it is probable, however, that in Aberdeen, as elsewhere, the population returns at the Census of 1921, which was taken in the month of June, were affected to some extent by the presence or absence of persons then on holiday, and that the recorded intercensal change during 1911-21 - a decrease of 4,928 - might, in normal circumstances, have shown some divergence from that figure with consequent effect on the present increase of 8,295.

Sex Proportions. With regard to the proportion of the sexes in the population, it is stated that there was an excess of females over males amounting to 13,536, and that the ratio of females to males was 117.6 to 100. In 1921, this ratio was 118.6 to 100, the excess of females over males amounted to 13,523, which was only 13 less than in 1931. Grouping by quinquennial age-periods, it was found that in the younger age-periods the numbers of males and females were nearly equal; but, from ages 15 and upwards, there was an increasing proportion of females, the excess being 14.5 per cent. in age-group 15 to 19; 20.0 per cent. in age-group 20-24; and 22.2 per cent. in age-group 25 to 29; in age-groups 70 to 74 and 75 to 79, females outnumbered males by 50.1 per cent. and 81.4 per cent. respectively.

Age Distribution. The average age of the entire population in 1931 was 31.4-of the male population, 30.2, and of the female, 32.4. In 1921, the corresponding three averages were 29.8, 28.6, and 30.8 - the average age in each case having thus increased by 1.6 years. Grouping by quinquennial age-periods, the decreases both of the male and female population were those in age-groups 0 to 1 and 10 to 14, while the largest increases in both sexes were in age-groups 55 to 59, 60 to 64 and 65 to 69.

TABLE A. - ABERDEEN - POPULATION AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS CENSUSES 1921 AND 1931.

		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and upwards	All Ages.
Percentage of population at each age (according to Census.)	1921	2.35	6.66	19.41	20.00	27.00	18.42	6.16	...
	1931	1.75	6.81	17.22	18.65	28.51	19.81	7.25	...
Population at each age-period at Census	1921	3,727	10,591	30,861	31,783	42,926	29,279	9,787	*158,963
	1931	2,932	11,396	28,807	31,194	47,673	33,138	12,103	**167,258

*Including 9 for whom no age was stated

**Including 15 for whom no age was stated.

As regards the age-periods, the above Table (Table A) shows the differences/

differences between the census of 1921 and 1931.

Conjugal Condition. The following table (Table B) shows the conjugal state of the male and female population above the age of 16 years at the census of 1931, as compared with that of 1921:-

TABLE B. - ABERDEEN - CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION ABOVE 16 YEARS OF AGE - CENSUS 1921 and 1931.

	Males.		Females.	
	1921 Per cent.	1931 Per cent.	1921 Per cent.	1931 Per cent.
Single ...	38.3	36.7	41.5	41.0
Married ...	56.3	57.9	46.1	47.3
Widowed ...	5.4	5.4	12.4	11.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the male population above the age of 16, in 1931, married men constituted 57.9 per cent., bachelors 36.7 per cent. and widowers 5.4 per cent. Of the female population of these ages, 47.3 per cent. were returned as married, 41.0 per cent. as spinsters, and 11.7 per cent. as widows. Accordingly, as shown in Table B, the percentage conjugal condition of the population in 1931, as compared with 1921, shows a higher percentage in the married state in both sexes. The highest proportion constituted by the married in the male population was found in age-groups between 40 and 49, where more than 84 per cent. were married; and in female age-groups 35 to 49, where more than 67 per cent. were married. Among males, widowers outnumbered married men in age-groups 75 and over; but, among females, widows outnumbered married women in age-groups 70 and over.

Occupations. Occupational Groups - There were enumerated in Aberdeen in 1931, 56,533 males aged 14 years and over, and 70,125 females of these ages. Of the males, 50,987, or 90.2 per cent., were returned as having some occupation, and of the females, 25,990, or 37.1 per cent. were so returned. The largest group of occupied persons consisted of persons employed in commerce, finance and insurance (clerks excluded); it included 10,955 persons (6,820 males and 4,135 females), or 14.2 per cent. of the total occupied population; males in this group constituted 13.4 per cent. of the total males occupied, and females 15.9 of the total females occupied. In 1921, persons in this group numbered 8,626. At the 1931 census, the largest numbers in this group were salesmen and shop assistants, 5,610 (2,154 males and 3,456 females) as against 4,295 in 1921. Next to this group came persons employed in transport and communication; this included 10,013 males and 502 females, or 10,515 in all, as compared with 9,432 in 1921. These constituted 13.7 per cent. of the total occupied, and the males in this group constituted 19.6 per cent. of the total occupied males. The group of occupations connected with personal service came next in order of numbers employed, including 1,649 males and 6,772 females, or 8,421 in all. The females in this group constituted 26.1 per cent. of the total females occupied, the latter proportion being the largest constituted by any of these occupation groups. In 1921, the percentage of females in this group was 23.4. In this group, domestic servants increased from 3,748 in 1921 to 4,347 in 1931. As regards metal workers, the numbers had declined from 6,009 to 4,551 in 1931 - the largest numerical decrease recorded in any of the occupation groups. This decline is also recorded in the other principal towns in Scotland. Foundry workers decreased from 558 to 288 and engineers from 1,082 to 849. Motor mechanics and plumbers form the exception by showing a slight increase. Workers in wood and furniture also show a decline as compared with 1921.

Industrial/

Industrial Groups. As regards the building, contracting, decorating, and stone-cutting industries, 4,301 persons were returned to this Group in 1931, being an increase of 395 over the 1921 figure. With regard to fishcuring and wholesale fish dealing, there was an increase of 451 - 3,517 in 1931 as compared with 3,066 in 1921. In the fishing industry, there was an increase of 133 in 1931, giving a total of 3,619 persons. In the manufacture of flax and hemp, 1,243 persons, or 124 more than in 1921, were employed, but woollen manufacture employed 1,031 or 229 fewer and hosiery and other knitted goods employed 743 persons or 122 fewer than in 1921. Clothing manufacture showed a heavy decline, the number of persons employed in tailoring alone having decreased from 1,214 to 515, and in dress and blouse-making from 588 to 342. Entertainments and sport employed 1,004 persons as against 426 only in 1921, thus exhibiting the same marked increase noticed in other cities, to which the service of theatres, picture palaces, &c. largely contributed.

Housing. During the ten years of the intercensal period the number of occupied houses and establishments increased from 36,209 to 40,172, an increase of 3,963 inhabited houses. The following tables for the four principal towns in Scotland afford some interesting comparisons for these towns:-

Comparison of Housing in Four Principal Towns in Scotland.
(Excluding houses and institutions of 25 rooms and upwards)

Census 1931.

TABLE C. - HOUSES OF EACH SIZE (per 1,000 of Total Houses in each Town).

	1 Roomed Houses	2 Roomed Houses	3 Roomed Houses	4 Roomed Houses	5 Roomed Houses	Houses of 6 Rooms and upwards	Total Houses of	
							1-4 Rooms	5 Rooms & Upwards.
Aberdeen	77	351	305	124	40	103	857	143
Edinburgh	67	318	255	148	77	135	788	212
Glasgow	145	436	240	90	42	47	911	89
Dundee	137	482	225	68	29	59	912	88

TABLE D. - POPULATION OCCUPYING HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES (per 1,000 of Total Population.)

	1 Roomed Houses	2 Roomed Houses	3 Roomed Houses	4 Roomed Houses	5 Roomed Houses	Houses of 6 Rooms and upwards.	Total Houses of	
							1-4 Rooms	5 Rooms & upwards.
Aberdeen	49	344	323	126	41	117	842	158
Edinburgh	48	323	260	145	74	150	776	224
Glasgow	110	444	254	96	41	55	904	96
Dundee	85	477	260	77	32	69	899	101

Table C, which gives the proportion of houses of different sizes in each town, shows that the number of one-roomed houses was lowest in Edinburgh, namely, 67 per 1,000 of all sizes (excluding houses of 25 rooms and upwards), as compared with 77 per 1,000 in Aberdeen. In Glasgow it was as high as 145 per 1,000 while in Dundee it was 137. As regards two-roomed houses, Edinburgh had also the smallest proportion, with slightly less than one-third, Aberdeen with slightly more than one-third. In Glasgow and Dundee the proportions were higher, Dundee being highest with slightly under one-half. Three-roomed houses were proportionately most numerous in Aberdeen, where they amounted to between one-fourth and one-third of the whole of the houses, and were least numerous in Dundee, in which/

which the proportion was above one-fifth. As to four-roomed houses, they were proportionately most numerous in Edinburgh, and amounted to about one-seventh of the whole, and were least numerous in Dundee, with about one-fifteenth of the whole. In Glasgow, they amounted to one-eleventh, and in Aberdeen, one-eighth.

Regarding all houses of four rooms and under, as representing the houses occupied chiefly by the wage-earning part of the population, it is found that these houses constituted 91 per cent. of the total houses in Glasgow and Dundee, 86 per cent. in Aberdeen, and 79 per cent. in Edinburgh.

Table D is constructed on lines similar to Table C but shows the proportion of population occupying houses of different sizes. This table shows that there is less crowding of the occupants in the smallest of the houses in Edinburgh and Aberdeen as compared with Glasgow and Dundee. Thus, less than 50 per 1,000 of the populations of Edinburgh and Aberdeen were at the 1931 census living in one-roomed houses, while in Glasgow the proportion occupying such houses was 110. In Dundee, it was 85. Perhaps the most interesting comparison is found in Tables E and F, in the former of which the average number of persons per house is given for each size of house for houses of one room up to houses of six rooms, and, in the latter, the average number of persons per room for each class of house. The numbers in these two tables, are, on the whole, a fair test of the relative degrees of crowding in the four cities. They show that, in houses of three rooms and upwards, the number of occupants per house was remarkably steady, and was practically the same in any one town for each size of house, irrespective of the number of rooms, and tended to decrease with the number of rooms. It was also remarkably similar as between the different towns. In houses of one and two rooms, the average number of persons per room was, with the exception of Dundee, not less than 2, while in houses of larger size, it was consistently and substantially under 2, and diminished as the size of the house increased.

TABLE E. - AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.

	1-Roomed Houses	2-Roomed Houses	3-Roomed Houses	4-Roomed Houses	5-Roomed Houses	Houses of 6 Rooms & upwards.
Aberdeen	2.5	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.5
Edinburgh	2.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.4
Glasgow	3.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.8
Dundee	2.3	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3

TABLE F. - AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM IN HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

	1-Roomed Houses	2-Roomed Houses	3-Roomed Houses	4-Roomed Houses	5-Roomed Houses
Aberdeen	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8
Edinburgh	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.8
Glasgow	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.8
Dundee	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.8

The reference to differences in crowding between the four principal towns may be closed with a table (Table G) which shows these differences in an even more striking manner.

TABLE G - PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN DIFFERENT DEGREES OF CROWDING.

	Census 1921				Census 1931			
	Persons per Room				Persons per Room			
	2 and under	3 and above 2	4 and above 3	Above 4	2 and under	3 and above 2	4 and above 3	Above 4
Aberdeen	65.2	24.0	8.5	2.3	69.2	20.4	7.1	3.3
Edinburgh	68.1	19.7	8.5	3.7	72.1	17.4	6.9	3.6
Glasgow	45.9	26.3	16.3	11.5	57.7	23.4	11.4	7.5
Dundee	58.6	25.2	11.3	4.9	64.8	22.1	8.5	4.6

On comparing the two censuses for the four cities with regard to the most crowded rooms, viz., those with more than four persons in each, it will be seen that all the towns with the exception of Aberdeen have shown a decrease, but it has to be noted that at the 1931 census Aberdeen has still the smallest percentage, namely 3.3.

With regard to the population in the various wards, it has been pointed out in the census that in each city the tendency is for the population to grow towards the circumference and to decline in the central regions. Thus, in Glasgow where this movement is most apparent, outlying wards show proportionate increases as high as 35 to 80 per cent. and some of the central wards show decreases from 15 to 20 per cent.

YEAR 1932.

POPULATION.

The population of the City (including the inmates of Parish Hospital and Kingseat Mental Hospital chargeable to Aberdeen) at the middle of the year was 170,562. This estimate is based on the census population for 1931.

The accompanying table gives the percentage and number of population at each of the principal age-periods.

TABLE XXII - ABERDEEN - POPULATION AT VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS - 1932.
(As estimated from Proportions at Census of 1931).

		Under 1 yr.	1 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and upwards	All Ages
Percentage of Population at each age(according to census).	1921	2.35	6.66	19.41	20.00	27.00	18.42	6.16	...
	1931	1.75	6.81	17.22	18.65	28.51	19.81	7.25	...
Estimated Population at each age-period in	1932	2,985	11,615	29,371	31,810	48,627	33,788	12,366	170,562

BIRTHS.

(Table XXIII.)

The/

The total number of births during the year 1932, corrected for transfers, was 3,188 (2,934 legitimate and 254 illegitimate), equivalent to a rate of 18.7 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 19.2 per 1,000 in 1931. The average rate for the 1927-1931 quinquennium was 19.4.

Proportion of Males to Females - The number of male infants to every 100 female infants, corrected for transfer, during 1932 was 104 as compared with 100.4 for 1931.

Illegitimate Births - In 1932, the number of illegitimate births after correction for transfers, was 254, and amounted to 8.0 per cent. of the total births. The average rate for the 1927-1931 quinquennium was 8.4.

Still-Births - In 1932, the number of still-births was 189, and amounted to 57 per 1,000 registered births. In 1931, the rate was 51.

MARRIAGES.

(Table XXIII.)

During the year 1932, there were 1,467 marriages within the City, equivalent to a rate of 8.6 per 1,000 of the population, as against 9.0 in 1931. The average rate for the 1927-1931 quinquennium was 9.2.

Residence - In 1932, 1,025 of the males married were ordinarily resident in Aberdeen, the remaining 442 coming from outwith the City. As regards the females, 1,147 were ordinarily resident in the City, and 320 lived outside the City.

Status - Of the 1,467 marriages in 1932, the persons married included 141 widowers and 72 widows.

DEATHS.

(TABLE XXIII.)

The total number of deaths during 1932, corrected for transfer, was 2,293 equivalent to a death-rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of the population. For the quinquennium 1927-1931, the average annual number of deaths was 2,254 with a rate of 13.5.

The average Age at Death of all persons dying during 1932 was 51.2 years. In the quinquennium 1927-1931, it was 50.1 years.

Excess of Birth-Rate over Death-Rate - In Table XXIII. will be found a column giving the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate since the commencement of registration. The excess in 1932 was 5.3. For the quinquennium 1927-1931, the excess was 5.9. The usual excess of birth rate over death-rate for many years prior to 1911 was about 11 to 14.

ANALYSIS OF THE DEATH-RATE.

Mortality in Relation to Age and Causes (Tables XV. and XXIV.)

Infant Mortality - This is dealt with in detail in the section of this Report relating to Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Mortality at Pre-School Age-Period (1 to 5 years), excluding Infant Period - The number of deaths at this age-period was 98, equivalent to a death-rate of 8.4 per 1,000 of the population at this age, as compared with an average of 12.7 in the preceding ten years.

Mortality at School Age-Period (5 to 15 years) - The deaths at this age-period amounted to 45 or 1.5 per 1,000 of population at this age, as against 1.8 in the preceding decennium.

TABLE XXIII. - ABERDEEN - MARRIAGE, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES - 1856-1932.

Per 1,000 of Population.

Year	Population	Marriages		Births*			Deaths*			Excess of Birth-Rate over Death-Rate.
		Number	Rate per 1000 of Population.	Number	Rate per 1000 of Population.	Illegit. Births per 100 Total Births.	Number	Rate per 1000 of Population.	Average Age at Death	
1932	170,562	1,467	8.6	3,188	18.7	8.0	2,293	13.4	51.2	5.3
1931	168,608	1,519	9.0	3,231	19.2	7.8	2,346	13.9	53.0	5.3
1930	167,718	1,557	9.3	3,303	19.7	8.7	2,083	12.4	50.0	7.3
1929	166,833	1,558	9.3	3,112	18.7	9.0	2,422	14.5	50.3	4.2
1928	165,952	1,531	9.2	3,314	19.9	8.8	2,237	13.5	48.2	6.4
1927	165,075	1,502	9.1	3,182	19.3	7.5	2,180	13.2	49.1	6.1
Mean of 1927-31	166,837	1,533	9.2	3,228	19.4	8.4	2,254	13.5	50.1	5.9
1926	164,204	1,403	8.5	3,406	20.7	7.0	2,115	12.9	48.0	7.8
1925	163,337	1,519	9.3	3,390	20.8	7.4	2,170	13.3	46.5	7.5
1924	162,475	1,459	9.0	3,437	21.2	7.2	2,302	14.2	44.7	7.0
1923	161,617	1,564	9.7	3.766	23.3	7.7	2,157	13.3	45.1	10.0
1922	160,764	1,616	10.1	3,969	24.7	9.7	2,595	16.1	41.5	8.6
Mean of 1922-26	162,480	1,512	9.3	3,594	22.1	7.8	2,268	14.0	45.2	8.2
1916-20	161,568	1,754	10.9	3,479	21.5	10.6	2,439	15.1	41.7	6.5
1911-15	164,324	1,489	9.1	3,959	24.1	10.2	2,752	16.8	38.1	7.4
1906-10	163,620	1,360	8.3	4,505	27.5	9.7	2,512	15.4	37.6	12.2
1901- 5	158,082	1,428	9.0	4,872	30.8	8.5	2,763	17.5	34.9	13.3
1896-1900	145,740	1,356	9.3	4,636	31.8	8.3	2,644	18.1	33.3	13.7
1891-5	131,627	1,099	8.4	4,114	31.3	9.8	2,539	19.3	32.9	12.0
1886-90	117,587	911	7.8	3,827	32.5	10.4	2,370	20.2	...	12.3
1881-5	108,959	848	7.8	3,712	34.1	10.6	2,159	19.8	...	14.3
1876-80	100,419	788	7.9	3,480	34.7	10.9	2,100	20.9	...	13.8
1871- 5	91,941	705	7.7	3,169	34.5	12.1	2,063	22.4	...	12.1
1866-70	84,234	684	8.1	3,010	35.7	12.9	1,978	23.5	...	12.2
1861- 5	77,040	624	8.1	2,663	34.6	...	1,915	24.9	...	9.7
1856-60	73,458	524	7.1	2,397	32.6	...	1,772	24.1	...	8.5

*Corrected for transferred births for 1911 and subsequent years.

*Corrected for transferred deaths for 1904 and subsequent years.

TABLE XXIV. - ABERDEEN - MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS*

(per 1,000 of population at each age).

Year.	Infantile Mortality. Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	Age Period.						All Ages.
		0-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and upwards.	
1932	93	27.0	1.5	1.8	4.9	16.1	81.6	13.4
1931	90	25.0	1.5	2.7	4.4	15.6	92.0	13.9
1930	80	24.2	2.0	1.9	4.1	15.4	76.0	12.4
1929	95	28.4	1.8	2.9	4.6	16.7	94.0	14.5
1928	94	31.5	1.8	2.4	4.8	15.0	82.2	13.5
1927	105	30.2	1.9	1.7	4.1	15.7	83.7	13.2
Mean of 1927-31	93	27.9	1.8	2.3	4.4	15.7	85.6	13.5
1926	96	30.0	2.2	2.4	4.3	14.8	79.8	12.9
1925	109	35.4	1.7	2.3	5.5	13.6	80.3	13.3
1924	122	43.6	1.5	2.6	4.6	14.6	84.5	14.2
1923	104	38.0	1.3	2.8	4.7	15.2	78.8	13.3
1922	133	56.3	2.0	2.8	5.8	17.3	85.7	16.1
Mean of 1922-26	113	40.7	1.7	2.6	5.0	15.1	81.8	14.0
1916-20	127	41.0	2.9	4.0	6.8	17.4	82.8	15.1
1911-15	143	49.7	4.0	4.1	6.7	20.0	86.5	16.8
1906-10	128	42.5	2.9	3.5	7.0	19.5	84.2	15.4
1901- 5	143	52.2	3.1	4.6	7.4	21.3	83.3	17.1
1896-1900	144	54.2	3.4	5.0	9.2	22.2	81.6	18.1
1891- 5	147	57.5	4.5	5.8	9.3	22.7	86.5	19.3
1886-90	140	52.9	4.8	7.0	10.5	22.9	88.1	20.2
1881- 5	126	50.9	5.4	6.4	10.1	23.8	86.3	19.8
1876-1880	129	53.1	6.2	7.7	11.3	22.1	86.6	20.9
1871- 5	133	57.5	7.7	8.2	12.0	22.6	91.5	22.4
1866-1870	133	68.0	7.2	8.9	12.4	22.2	91.2	23.5
1861- 5	130	68.9	8.1	10.5	13.4	24.7	98.7	24.9
1856-1860	126	67.8	9.3	9.8	12.6	21.8	97.5	24.1

*Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.

Mortality at Adolescent Age-Period (15 to 25 years) - The deaths at this age-period were 58 or 1.8 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with an average rate of 2.4 for the preceding ten years.

Mortality at Early-Mature Age-Period (25 to 45 years) - The number of deaths at this age-period was 240 giving a rate of 4.9 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for the preceding decennium was 4.7.

Mortality at Post-Mature Age-Period (45 to 65 years) - The deaths amounted to 546, with a rate of 16.1 per 1,000 of the population at this period, as compared with an average rate of 15.4 for the preceding decennium.

Mortality at Post-Mature Age-Period (65 years and upwards) - The deaths amounted to 1,010, with an equivalent rate of 81.6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with an average rate of 83.7 for the 1922-1931 decennium.

Mortality at All Ages - The death-rate from all causes has already been referred to.

The percentage fall in the death-rate from the decade of 1861-1870 up to the end of 1932 is for each age-period as follows, namely:- 61 for the pre-school (including the infant) period; 80 for the school period; 81 for the adolescent period; 62 for the early-mature period; 32 for the late-mature period; and 14 for the post-mature period.

During 1932, the diseases responsible for the largest number of deaths were as follows:- Diseases of the circulatory system, 456 deaths; diseases of the nervous system, 409 (including 339 due to cerebral haemorrhage); respiratory diseases, 291; malignant diseases 273; tuberculosis diseases, 124, of which 79 were respiratory; and zymotic diseases, 116.

VARIATIONS IN MORTALITY FROM SELECTED CAUSES SINCE 1856.

The variations in the mortality from selected causes at all ages since the year 1856 - the second year of civil registration - can be conveniently followed in Table I. (p. 10).

Infectious Diseases - These, including tuberculosis, are dealt with in greater detail in the part of the Report devoted specially to Infectious Diseases.

Cancer and other Malignant Diseases - The cancer death-rate was 160 per 100,000 of the population in 1932, as compared with a rate of 151 in 1931. During the 1927-1931 quinquennium, the average rate was 149.

Pneumonia - The death-rate from pneumonia was 88 per 100,000 of the population, as against an average of 108 during the 1927-1931 quinquennium.

Bronchitis gave a death-rate of 62 per 100,000 of the population, as compared with an average of 67 for the preceding quinquennium.

Diseases of the Digestive System - In 1932, the death-rate was 77 per 100,000, as against an average of 71 in the 1927-1931 quinquennium.

Diseases of the Circulatory System - The death-rate from these diseases was 267 per 100,000, as compared with an average of 255 for the preceding quinquennium.

APPENDIX.

Oldmill Hospital Medical Report.

In accordance with the Circular from the Department of Health, dated 7th January, 1933, the Medical Officer's Report on Oldmill Hospital for the year 1932 is incorporated in this Report as an Appendix.

During the year, the medical arrangements for the care and treatment of Public Assistance cases sent to Oldmill Hospital have worked satisfactorily.

All such cases are examined on admission by the Senior Resident Medical Officer of Woodend Hospital who decides whether the cases require to be admitted to the sick wards in Woodend Hospital or are suitable cases for accommodation in Oldmill Hospital.

The Senior Medical Officer accompanied by a trained nurse from the Woodend Hospital staff visits Oldmill Hospital every morning at 9.30 a.m. for the purpose of examining and advising treatment for inmates who report sick. Patients are allocated according to the nature of their illness. Minor complaints are treated satisfactorily in Oldmill Hospital, the Woodend Hospital nurse paying three visits daily for the purpose of carrying out treatment. Cases requiring nursing attention in bed are transferred to the wards in Woodend Hospital. It is evident, therefore, that there is a continual flow of cases between the two institutions.

Admissions - The number of Public Assistance cases admitted to Woodend Hospital during the year 1932 was as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
Transferred from Oldmill Hospital Wards	115	97	212
Transferred on admission to Oldmill	297	268	565
	412	365	777

Of this number, 102 were children.

Discharges - Of the 600 cases discharged during the year, 318 were males and 282 were females.

Deaths - During the year, 182 Public Assistance cases died in Woodend Hospital.

Public Assistance cases are classified as follows:-

1. Infants under 2 years of age.
2. Children from 2-15 years of age.
3. Sick.
4. Aged and infirm.
5. Ordinary cases.

All infants under two years of age are accommodated in Woodend Hospital, irrespective of their state of health. Children between the ages of 2 and 15 years are accommodated in the Nursery at Oldmill Hospital. They live apart from the adult inmates and are under the supervision of a nurse-in-charge, whose quarters are in the Nursery.

All cases of serious illness are admitted to Woodend Hospital.

Aged and infirm cases remain in Oldmill Hospital as long as they are fit to look after their own interests, e.g. cleanliness. When these/

these inmates develop dirty habits or lose interest in their personal condition, they are transferred to Woodend Hospital sick wards. This often leads to a reduction in the number of beds available for the treatment of acute sickness. They are really "go between" cases who are not suitable for Oldmill Hospital and yet are not requiring constant sick nursing as given in Woodend Hospital. No alternative accommodation at present exists for this type of inmate.

Oldmill and Woodend Hospitals are well suited for the work undertaken.

The location is pleasant and healthy, the buildings are in a very good condition. The accommodation, although sometimes taxed, has been found sufficient and overcrowding has been avoided. The staff is competent and capable of carrying out the work entailed and the equipment in both institutions is complete and up-to-date. Inmates' quarters are kept clean, comfortable and well ventilated and the dietary is on a satisfactory scale. Sanitary arrangements are good.

In conclusion, it is pleasing to record the complete co-operation existing between the two institutions, for this is responsible in no small measure for the highly satisfactory manner in which the medical work is carried out.